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Swedish policemen at a roadblock to prevent people from entering Karlskoga.

Swedish Factory Leaks Corrosive Gas

STOCKHOLM — A cloud of corrosive gas leaking from an explosives factory on Friday drifted over the center of the Swedish town of Karlskoga, which has a population of 35,000, but caused only minor injuries.

The leak began on Thursday evening and, early on Friday, the town was still shrouded in thick white fumes. But residents said later that the gas cloud was beginning to evaporate.

Businesses, stores and schools in the center were closed as policemen

wearing gas masks patrolled the deserted, snow-covered streets. Residents were advised to stay at home with doors and windows tightly shut.

Television showed columns of white gas belching out of the Kemi Nobel gunpowder plant owned by the Swedish armaments maker, Bofors, but state radio said the leak of a corrosive gas used in making nitrates for explosives had stopped.

A spokeswoman for Bofors identified the leaking gas as oleum, derived from sulphuric acid and an oil derivative. Experts said it could be fatal in high concentrations.

Doctors treated 18 people for eye and throat burns with ointments and distilled water. They said only one person remained for observation. About 300 residents were evacuated on Thursday after the gas started seeping into their homes.

Local radio stations broadcast warnings for people with offices in the business center of Karlskoga, 150 miles (240 kilometers) west of Stockholm, not to go to work.

Most of the population heeded police appeals to stay at home.

The plant itself was evacuated immediately after the alarm.

Missile Accident Kills 3

Pershing-2 Fuel Starts Fire on Base in Germany

By William Froziak

Washington Post Service

BONN — Three U.S. soldiers were killed and seven others injured Friday when a Pershing first-stage rocket motor caught fire and burned as it was being unpacked at an American base in West Germany, U.S. Army officials said.

The accident occurred when an army crew tried to use a special crane to lift the first of two rocket motors from a shipping container that had just arrived from the United States, they said. The crane apparently broke, dropping the motor and igniting its contents of solid fuel.

A U.S. Army statement said the crew had followed "authorized procedures" in what was called "a routine operation" at Camp Redleg, near Heilbronn, in southern Germany, where 36 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles are being deployed by the U.S. Army's 56th Field Artillery brigade. Battalions in New Ulm and Schwäbisch Gmünd also are being equipped with 36 new missiles each.

An army spokesman said the operation was conducted under the supervision of "a qualified field artillery captain." He stressed that no nuclear weapons were involved and that no explosion took place. At no time, he added, was there any danger to the civilian population.

Brigadier General Raymond E. Haddock, the commanding officer of the three Pershing-2 bases in West Germany, ordered a full investigation.

"I am saddened by the loss of these fine soldiers who were performing duty in the service of their country," the general said. "I extend my very sincere sympathy to the families of the soldiers involved."

Two of the soldiers were killed immediately when the first-stage motor burst into flames and another died en route to the hospital, officials said. Of the seven soldiers treated for burns, all but two were released from the hospital on Friday. A work tent and a missile transport truck were destroyed by the fire.

The first battery of nine Pershing-2 missiles, which can strike Soviet territory within 14 minutes, became operational in West Germany last month.

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INAUGURAL VISIT — Fidel Castro of Cuba, right, is greeted by Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, in Managua. The Cuban president attended the swearing-in ceremony for the Sandinist leader. Page 3.

Shultz Says U.S. Must Pursue MX And Space Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has told Congress that progress in the new arms negotiations with the Soviet Union required that financing not be halted for the MX missile and the \$26-billion space-defense research plan.

Speaking after he briefed Senate and House members separately on Thursday, Mr. Shultz said he had told them that "if the Soviets can get what they want out of us without giving up anything in return, they would love it."

"Our cost is off, our sleeves are rolled up, we are ready to go to work," Mr. Shultz said. The timing of the negotiations agreed to in Geneva on Tuesday has still to be worked out, he said. "I think it's important that these negotiations get started in good time."

Participants in the closed sessions said that Mr. Shultz told them that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, initially pressed for an American commitment to halt research into what the Reagan administration calls the Strategic Defense Initiative and others call "star wars."

But at the end of the two-day meeting, Mr. Gromyko agreed to the joint statement calling for negotiations on three areas, medium-range missile limitation, strategic arms reduction and prevention of an arms race in space.

In briefings for members of Congress and for the press in recent days, administration officials have said that despite known differences within the government over how to approach Moscow on arms control, there was virtually no disagreement in Geneva within the U.S. delegation, which included officials whose views are known to diverge.

Flying home with Mr. Shultz from Geneva on Wednesday, several officials told reporters that the secretary of state showed skill in holding the diverse group together through the talks.

Defense Department officials have said they are doubtful that any agreement that can be adequately verified can ever be achieved. The State Department has been less pessimistic.

The most difficult decision for Mr. Shultz and the delegation was to agree to have the American research program into defensive weapons made part of the future negotiations, even though Washington has said it will not bargain away the program.

The decision was made with Pentagon approval, officials said, because Mr. Shultz got Mr. Gromyko to agree that, under the heading of space weapons, the United States included not only weapons in space aimed at other weapons in space but also ground-based weapons aimed into space. The latter category would include the large Soviet program in anti-ballistic missiles and anti-aircraft weapons with possible missile-defense potential, which have alarmed the Defense Department.

On another potentially contentious issue, that of testing a new anti-satellite program, Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Gromyko did not raise it as a question and that, as a result, no U.S. response was needed.

Officials said the major problem facing the future negotiations is Soviet insistence that, although Moscow wants "radical" cuts in nuclear arms, they will not agree to them until Washington agrees to halt its space research program.

Mr. Shultz has said that he would prefer to have each set of negotiations handled separately. But the Soviet Politburo repeated Thursday that it wanted progress in the negotiations "in all of its parts."

The secretary of state told reporters that Mr. Gromyko had spoken with "great intensity with regard to their feeling that our scientific capability is formidable, and their desire really is to stop all of it at this point."

"But we are clearly going ahead with the research," Mr. Shultz said. "We pointed out that there would be no way of verifying an agreement to stop research, in any event, and apparently they have agreed with this point of view."

Some time after March 1, Congress is supposed to vote on whether to release \$1.5 billion for deployment of a second group of 21 MX land-based 10-warhead missiles. Congress also is to be asked to approve an additional \$3.7 billion as part of a \$26-billion research and development program for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Representative Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "I don't have my crystal ball, but I think the secretary's points will be rather persuasive."

Mr. Fascell did not indicate, however, that he had changed his opposition to the MX plan, and he noted that it would be difficult to predict how many MX votes might be changed "because there are honest differences of opinion as to what is meaningful in terms of the security of the United States."

Beijing Student Unrest Taking a Political Turn

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The student unrest that erupted last month at Beijing University spread to another nearby campus this week, this time taking on political overtones.

Students at Beijing Normal University have put up wall posters denouncing efforts by the school administration to comply with China's economic reform program. The students are complaining about rising prices and about an attempt by the administration to give greater financial rewards to talented students.

At least 30 posters, on colored paper or newspaper, have been placed near the entrance to the cafeteria and on two adjacent buildings at the teachers' college.

Such protests are highly unusual in China. In the past, the Chinese Constitution upheld the use of wall posters, but that provision was removed several years ago. As recently as last summer, the Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily, called on party members to help wipe out wall posters as a vestige of the Cultural Revolution.

"I think it is OK in this era to make criticism," a student at the campus said. The student expressed some sympathy with the protests but said he could not talk for long. "It is suspicious to be seen talking to foreigners," he said.

In May, the police were called to the campus of Nanjing University when students there demonstrated against what they felt was the low status and inadequate funding provided by the Ministry of Education.

In mid-December at Beijing University, hundreds of students

marched, set off firecrackers, burned torches and put up wall posters to protest a university policy of cutting off electricity to student dormitories at 11 P.M.

As in these other instances of unrest, the protests at Beijing Normal University, which has 5,000 students, were prompted by dissatisfaction with campus conditions. However, this time the complaints include the effects of the government's economic reform program.

Students at Beijing Normal get a stipend of 18 yuan a month (about \$6.40) from the school. In the past, they received the support not only while attending classes but also during summer and winter vacations.

Recently, the school administration announced that students would get the stipend only while classes were in session. School officials said that the money saved will be used to reward talented students, a financial incentive in line with the government's reform program.

Some students complained that, as a consequence, they will be unable to go home for the one-month winter vacation that starts in mid-February.

Profiteering Attacked

An official document said that Communist Party and government officials are guilty of "new and glaring misbehavior" by profiteering under the country's economic reforms, The Associated Press reported.

A circular issued last Saturday by the party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission was reported Friday in the People's Daily.

Thomas Sankara

Mr. Sankara said in an interview, he will not spend the money for renovation while his people remain poor.

In the courtyard, under a dusty palm, there stands, unused, a white BMW sedan, a gift of Colonel Mouammar Qadhafi of Libya.

Captain Sankara, lean and mustachioed, clad

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

resistance not only from Western nations such as the United States and France, the former colonial power, but also from the middle classes and traders of his own nation, so that many here are nervous and resistant to what the captain might ordain.

His accession to power in a coup last June seems caught in a wider predicament. In the 28 years since Africa began to reclaim its independence from outsiders, a generation has grown up amid economic failure and political instability.

If a trend has emerged, it is that of centralized power, whether through military rule, as in Nigeria, or in the drift to one-party rule in some nations founded on imported notions of democracy, as in Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Power in Bourkina Faso, too, is centralized around the president and a coterie of close advisers, but in some ways, Captain Sankara has broken a mold.

He has barred the use of official limousines and Mercedes-Benz sedans, so he and his ministers travel in small, black Renaults.

The paint is peeling on the walls of the presidential palace, and the tapestries are faded. But

Bourkina Faso: A New Name, but the Old Problems Persist

Hunger, Drought Still Plague 'Upright People'

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

OUAGADOUGOU, Bourkina Faso — The official slogan here proclaims, "The country or death — we shall conquer." And that says something about the style of one of Africa's newest military-led governments, a blend of nationalism tinged with bloodshed and an absolutism that some outsiders call impetuosity, or naivete.

Since he came to power in a coup in August 1983, Captain Thomas Sankara, the country's 34-year-old leader, has sought to break with a past that he seems to consider corrupt and has tried to instill pride and correctness in a nation of six million people. The country, which used to be called Upper Volta, is now Bourkina Faso, meaning "the community of upright people."

Beyond the resolve, however, great problems blurt what is supposed to be the cutting edge of change. Well over half the budget is drawn from foreign aid, and the landlocked nation, hard by the desert, is dogged by drought and hunger.

Captain Sankara's "revolution" has met with

resistance not only from Western nations such as the United States and France, the former colonial power, but also from the middle classes and traders of his own nation, so that many here are nervous and resistant to what the captain might ordain.

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Britain to Shun VE Day to Avoid Ire of Germans

Resters

LONDON — The British government is refusing to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe in World War II because it could offend the Germans.

Lady Young, deputy foreign secretary, turned down a request from the British Social Democratic Party for the government to sponsor a celebration to mark VE Day May 8.

In a letter to John Cartwright, the party's foreign affairs spokesman, Lady Young wrote that a celebration "would hardly do justice to the realities of present-day politics and our flourishing postwar partnership with Germany, Italy and Japan."

A celebration "confined to wartime Allies could appear at best nostalgic, and at worst anti-German, unbalanced and open to historical distortion by the Soviet Union," she said.

Tape Recording of Murder Poses Problem for Florida Court

By Barry Bearak

Los Angeles Times Service

OAKLAND PARK, Florida — It was an especially nasty murder — the psychologist sprawled behind his desk, five bullets having pierced his vest. A hard case to solve, police thought at first. No one had even heard the shot.

Then Ken Perry, a detective, saw the wire leading from a tape recorder in the desk drawer to a microphone in a pencil holder. He rewound the cassette and the investigators listened for clues.

The psychologist's voice stated that a meeting was about to begin with someone named Anthony Inciarrano; then, after the visitor arrived the two quickly began to argue. In astonishment, detectives realized that the tape was actually replaying the murder.

"We have a deal, yes or no?" the furious Mr. Inciarrano demanded, not waiting for an answer. Shots sounded, and the tape ended with the protracted moans of Michael Phillips, dying on the office carpet.

In the months that followed, police traced the tape to the perfect seal to an airtight case — proof that sent the killer to prison. But two and a half years later, that seal has been punctured by legal tactics. The recording now presents a grim dilemma for the Florida Supreme Court, which must decide if the tape violated the killer's privacy.

Florida, like 12 other states, has a law against tape recording private conversations unless all parties consent. A lower appellate court already has ruled that the tape should not have been admitted at trial.

Justice Ben Overton complained last month when this state's high court heard oral arguments. "Sometimes judges don't have any choices."

Florida officials concede that without the recording there is no case against the killer.

"Nobody saw Inciarrano go in; nobody saw him go out," said Richard T. Garfield, who was the prosecutor. "The murder weapon was never discovered. There were no fingerprints."

Among the troubling ironies in the case, Mr. Inciarrano had to admit that it was indeed his voice on the tape to contend that his privacy was violated.

Anthony Paul Inciarrano, 45, was the proprietor of a bingo hall in Oakland Park, a small town near Fort Lauderdale.

"He met Phillips through an ad in the paper, something about bingo equipment," said Mr. Perry, the detective.

Michael A. Phillips, 49, a glib sophisticated practicing psychologist without a license, was really Earvin Herman Trimble, a once-prosperous Riverside, California, real estate agent with gambling luck gone fickle and the police at his heels.

In mid-1979, Mr. Trimble accepted \$46,000 in deposits for homes he never actually sold, according to court records. About \$21,000 was returned. The rest was gambled away.

stand trial for 15 counts of grand theft. He decided to skip instead.

Soon after, he showed up in southern Florida. As Michael Phillips, he tended bar at the swanky Palm Aire Country Club. He also ordained himself a minister of the First Church of Utilitarian Science. The certificate said the title was conferred upon "Phillips" by the Reverend Earvin Trimble.

By state law, this church affiliation allowed Mr. Phillips to sponsor bingo two nights a week. By early 1981, "the Reverend" Phillips had become "Doctor" Phillips, a psychologist in Suite 103 of the Treble Building on North Dixie Highway.

In 1982, Mr. Phillips had the urge to toy again with the bingo business. That was when he met Anthony Inciarrano, who knew plenty about bingo and was willing to back a new partner with \$7,000.

"But Phillips became worried about Inciarrano," Mr. Perry said. "Inciarrano walks and talks like Mafia, and Phillips got cold feet."

On July 6, 1982, Mr. Phillips pressed the record button of his tape recorder during a visit by Mr. Inciarrano, capturing less than 30 seconds of a loud exchange. Then came the gunfire.

Lawyers for both sides knew that the case hinged on the tape. Barely a month after the murder, they played it in a hearing before Broward County Circuit Judge Robert Abel.

"Bizarre, gory, terrible," Judge Abel recalled. "I've never encountered anything like it: the obvious sounds of a life expiring."

The judge ruled the tape admissible evidence. For Mr. Inciarrano there was little choice but to plead no contest at the trial. He began to serve a life sentence while his attorneys sought a higher court ruling that would forever silence the tape.

The three-judge appeal panel's opinion said, "No matter how pernicious the 'crime' of nonconsensual recording of a conversation may seem to appear, the crimes of homicide and extortion must be considered vastly more heinous."

But the judges said they were "nonetheless constrained" by case law made by the Florida Supreme Court.

The state's seven-member high court had ruled previously that illegally taped conversations cannot be used in criminal trials. Since 1975, Florida law specifically excludes such private conversations from being used as evidence.

"Mr. Inciarrano is not the issue here," Melvyn Schlessler, his attorney, insisted in an interview. "The important thing is that we don't forfeit the rule of law just to get one man."

The Florida attorney general's office, on the other hand, is asking the high court to ponder the precise meaning of privacy.

"The law protects those with a reasonable expectation of privacy," said Joy B. Shearer, the assistant attorney general arguing the case. "A man who intends to commit a homicide has no such reasonable expectation."

INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ Hughes Aircraft Co., a big defense contractor, is being put up for sale. Page 7.

Personal Investing

After several years of price rises for Japanese stock, analysts are taking a more cautious view of the future prospects. See Personal Investing, a monthly report, in Monday's International Herald Tribune.

Caller Says Islamic Jihad Holds Priest, 4 Others

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The kidnapping of a Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, was claimed Friday by a caller who said he represented the shadowy Islamic Jihad organization.

The anonymous caller said that Father Jenco and four other Americans who have disappeared here in the last 10 months would be freed if all Americans left Lebanon.

Although it had been widely assumed here that at least three missing Americans were being held by what is believed to be a loosely organized cell of Shiite Muslim zealots, this was the first formal claim of the kidnappings.

It was impossible to verify the authenticity of the claim. But members in the Beirut bureau of The Associated Press, where the call was received Friday, said the same individual had previously called on behalf of Islamic Jihad.

Western intelligence sources have said they believe the Americans who have been kidnapped were being held as hostages for the freeing of some or all of the 17 men convicted in the truck bombings in Kuwait in December 1983. Most are Shiite Muslims from Iraq, allied with the Iranian-backed underground organization al-Dawa, or The Call.

Father Jenco, the director of the Catholic Relief Services agency in Beirut, was kidnapped on his way to work Tuesday morning by at least eight gunmen.

The caller to The Associated Press said: "After the pledge that we have made to the world that no Americans would remain on the soil of Lebanon and after the ultimatum we have served on American citizens to leave Beirut, our answer to the indifferent response to this ultimatum was the kidnapping of Mr. Jenco."

Asked by an Associated Press staff member what the conditions were for the release of the hostages, the caller replied: "All Americans should leave Lebanon."

Asked if this included reporters, the caller said, "No, newsmen are exempt. We shall release all five we are holding without any conditions if our demand is heeded."

Meanwhile, in West Beirut, a car bomb went off Friday morning outside a branch of the Bank of Beirut and Arab Countries. The blast killed three passers-by and wounded 14 others seriously or to hospitalization.

Israeli Withdrawal Plan

Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, will propose to the Israeli cabinet Sunday that troops be withdrawn from Lebanon in stages, Israel Radio reported Friday, according to The Associated Press in Jerusalem. He expects approval of the plan because of lack of progress toward a negotiated withdrawal.

The radio quoted Mr. Rabin as saying that no detailed timetable would accompany the withdrawal, but it would begin from the Awa River.

Nouméa Riot Clouds Plan On Self Rule

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — A sudden upsurge of violence in New Caledonia on Friday has set back hopes of a peaceful transition to independence under a plan unveiled last Monday by a senior French government envoy.

Local authorities in Nouméa, the capital, said that at least 26 people were injured Friday in clashes between police and demonstrators following the murder of a young white settler. Police fired repeated tear-gas grenades to disperse crowds of largely white protesters shouting slogans against independence.

The violent demonstrations raise the possibility of a backlash among the island community of 50,000 white settlers against the Socialist government's plans to grant New Caledonia independence in association with France from the beginning of next year. The plan was designed by the government envoy, Edgar Pisani, as a way of defusing potential racial trouble on the island, which is midway between Australia and Tahiti.

The flareup on New Caledonia after several weeks of calm also coincided with a radio interview Thursday in which the U.S. ambassador to Paris, Evan Galbraith, expressed fears of a grenade-tossing situation developing on the islands. He said the best way to prevent power falling into the hands of a "small minority" in alliance with the Soviet Union, Cuba, or Libya would be to "maintain the status quo with the presence of France."

U.S. officials Friday sought to minimize the significance of the ambassador's remark, which was interpreted privately by some French commentators as implying that the United States would oppose the surrender of sovereignty over the island.

If the Pisani plan is accepted in a referendum in July, the island will be granted independence from the beginning of next year, but France will retain responsibility for defense and internal security.

At a meeting with reporters Friday evening, Mr. Galbraith said that his remark had not been intended to signal U.S. opposition to the Pisani plan but rather to stress the need for a continued French presence in a sensitive region.

FAA Failed to Report Midair Near-Collisions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration has acknowledged that some reports of midair near-collisions were not included in the agency's nationwide statistics on such incidents, but called it a "slip" in paperwork and said the error has been corrected.

A report by ABC News said at least 102 near-midair collisions — incidents in which aircraft came within 500 feet (about 153 meters) of one another — were reported by pilots in 1983 and 1984, but were never included in the FAA's tabulation.

The report suggested that these incidents put into question the agency's claims in recent months that the number of incidents in which planes narrowly avoided collision have been declining.

An agency spokesman, Edmund Pinto, said Thursday night that the FAA administrator, Donald D. Engen, first found out about the incidents when told by ABC.

Mr. Pinto said the incidents were on file at regional FAA facilities, but there was a "slip in sending paperwork to Washington."

"As soon as Engen heard about it, he fixed it," Mr. Pinto said. "He corrected the system" of reporting.

The spokesman said that FAA regional offices "for years" have followed a policy of not reporting all such incidents to Washington. For that reason, he said, the downward trend for near-collisions remains because accounting procedures have not changed.

The FAA report said the number of near-collisions verified by the agency dropped from 568 in 1980 to 286 in 1983, with 142 reported in the first eight months of last year.



A soldier in a camp in northern Israel talks to Ethiopian Jews airlifted to her country.

Begin Comes In for Rare Praise Over Airlift of Ethiopian Jews

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — As head of the government that sent Israeli troops into Lebanon and initiated policies now blamed for bringing the country to the verge of economic collapse, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin has not lately been the subject of much public praise.

At least not until it was disclosed that Mr. Begin was the initiator of an effort that so far has rescued more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews. About 7,000 of those Jews, called Falashas, were brought to Israel within the last two months as part of a clandestine airlift known as "Operation Moses."

In the Knesset, or parliament, earlier this week, Prime Minister Shimon Peres, once Mr. Begin's archrival, acknowledged the former prime minister's role.

"This is," Mr. Peres told the Knesset, "the right time to discharge a debt of honor to Menachem Begin, whose government invested efforts and resources which have made possible the first, hidden trickles which have blazed a trail."

Even the Jerusalem Post, a newspaper that usually has little complimentary to say about the Likud party, which Mr. Begin headed, carried an article the other day recalling his contribution.

The affair appears to have increased concern

among Likud's opponents that the charismatic 71-year-old former leader, who resigned in September 1983 and has avoided publicity since then, might be thinking about a political comeback.

Analysts here note that Mr. Begin met in recent days with both Ariel Sharon, his former defense minister, and with Yoram Aridor, his former finance minister. He also spoke by telephone with his successor, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is foreign minister and alternate prime minister in Mr. Peres's national unity government.

"Interpret it any way you want," Mr. Begin replied when the newspaper Ha'aretz asked him about the significance of the meetings.

Mr. Begin simply said to Ha'aretz "we'll see" when he was asked if he planned to renew his political activity. "I haven't decided yet."

Zeev Chafetz, the government spokesman during Mr. Begin's administration, said, "He gave the order to make this a major national priority."

Mr. Chafetz recalled that Mr. Begin, soon after taking office in 1977, asked President Jimmy Carter to intercede with the authorities in Addis Ababa on behalf of the Ethiopian Jews.

"Begin was the kind of guy who didn't see any difference between" the Ethiopian Jews "and other Jews," Mr. Chafetz said. "He wanted to get them out, while previous governments didn't."

Police Trial Getting Unusual Publicity in Poland

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland's state-controlled press, normally averse to reporting events embarrassing to the Communist regime, is providing extensive coverage of the murder trial in Torun of four secret police officers accused of the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a Roman Catholic priest who was an outspoken supporter of Solidarity.

Not since the mid-1950s have Polish security agents faced public trial for brutal actions. But one difference between then and now, say Poles who witnessed the earlier hearings, is the wide publicity being given the proceedings in Torun. Reports on the trial have provided unprecedented insights into the attitudes and inner-workings of at least one cell in the country's shadowy security apparatus.

The Polish press agency publishes long daily accounts of courtroom testimony. Each evening, Polish television shows a brief clip of the scenes in the courtroom, and Polish radio airs about a half-hour each night of recorded testimony.

Police newspaper reports tend to be straight narrative accounts of what was said, with little attempt made to highlight the most suggestive or significant aspects. But by Communist standards, the coverage is unusually detailed.

But coverage is not so detailed in much of the rest of the Soviet bloc. There, coverage of the Popieluszko affair has ranged from condensed news reports to minimal in the Soviet Union. Representatives of East European news agencies have passed to attend the trial in Torun, 120 miles (194 kilometers) northwest of Warsaw, but most have not gone.

Many Poles say the government decided to hold an open trial to recover some credibility and assuage the widespread anger and bitterness felt over the sensational killing of the widely admired priest. But despite surface appearances and official assertions about the court's independence, many people still suspect that the verdict will be decided by party leaders, not by the panel of judges hearing the case.

Because the courtroom can seat only 100 people, the Polish authorities say they have been forced to limit attendance by assigning passes. Among the Polish press representatives admitted are several who write for Roman Catholic publications. But notably unrepresented is Poland's leading Catholic weekly, Tygodnik Powszechny. The trial card of its reporter, Wanda Falkowska, was withdrawn at the last minute.

The government contends that the reason was lack of space. But she and the paper's editors think the real cause is displeasure in police circles with her coverage of past trials.

Ten seats in the courtroom have been set aside for Western reporters, three more than at the start of the trial. The criteria for selection among the 60 or so accredited Western correspondents in War-

saw were somewhat vague. Fluency in the Polish language was one factor, but not the only one.

Reporters on the outside have been scrambling to piece together a picture of the trial from sometimes incomplete or conflicting reports provided by Polish as well as Western observers inside.

To complicate matters, not all the Western reporters authorized to attend have done so.

Major Wieslaw Gornicki, an aide to the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, told one reporter that while the government is interested in seeing the trial receive wide coverage in the West, it is reluctant to mandate that reporters pool their notes with those who cannot attend. It fears that the practice would be interpreted as dictating how Western reporters operate in Poland.

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The court established that Mr. Pietruszka knew this two days after the murder and also knew that Mr. Piotrowski had been out of town with a rare special police pass.

"With such information, did you not suspect that Piotrowski could have taken part in the abduction?" the judge asked.

"It is hard to deal with such questions now," replied Mr. Pietruszka, who is the highest ranking official ever publicly tried in a Communist country. "Here was a person who had responsibility for law enforcement and I never believed he could be involved in such a crime."

Mr. Pietruszka was assigned at one point to a five-man Interior Ministry commission to investigate the crime.

He is standing trial in this northern Polish town with Mr. Piotrowski, 33, and two former police lieutenants, Waldemar Chmielewski, 29, and Leszek Pekalski, 32. The other three officers are charged with the actual killing of Father Popieluszko. All four face a possible death penalty.

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For large scheduled airlines, the board's figures showed there were 12 accidents in 1984, only one involving fatalities. In that accident, a Zantop International Airlines cargo plane crashed May 30 in Chalkhill, Pennsylvania, killing four persons.

Polish Colonel Withheld Evidence

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

TORUN, Poland — A senior security policeman charged with abetting the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest said Friday that he had not passed along information about the crime because he could not believe that security officers were involved.

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Khmer Chief Lauds Forces Despite Loss Of Ampil Site

The Associated Press

NONG CHAN, Thailand — The leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Son Sann, said Friday that the loss of the Cambodian resistance camp of Ampil to Vietnamese troops was not a serious setback because his forces inflicted heavy casualties and suffered few of their own.

Son Sann, a former Cambodian prime minister, said at a news conference that guerrilla losses consisted of six dead and 83 wounded while "surely" there were hundreds of Vietnamese killed.

Casualty claims during the Vietnamese offensive have been impossible to verify, and Vietnam has made no public report of its losses.

Even though the guerrillas lost Ampil, headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Son Sann said the battle was a "mission accomplished." He explained that the defenders of Ampil acted exactly as they were directed, inflicting maximum casualties on the Vietnamese before withdrawing in the face of superior firepower.

Son Sann said his men destroyed eight tanks and damaged six. An estimated 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers overran the camp on Monday and Tuesday. Most of the 5,000 defenders pulled out.

Son Sann, 73, met reporters at Nong Chan refugee camp in Thailand, a haven for about 33,000 civilians who have fled Cambodia since the Vietnamese Army began its dry season offensive in November.

The resistance coalition, which also includes the Communist Khmer Rouge and the non-Communist fighters loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, opposes the Heng Samrin regime installed in Cambodia by Vietnam after its invasion in late 1978.

The fighting strength of Son Sann's non-Communist faction remains at slightly less than 15,000 men, about what it was before the one-sided clash at Ampil. No weapons or ammunition were left behind, he said, and his people "even carried out their chickens and pigs."

Son Sann said his men had sufficient weapons and ammunition and could not withstand the enemy's artillery and tanks. He indicated that the front was preparing to strike back and that it might switch to more mobile guerrilla tactics instead of having a fixed base.

"We are struggling on the frontier of liberty... against the third strongest army in the world," Son Sann said. "Ampil was our headquarters but it can be anywhere. We will change our tactics and approach."

Six of the eight Khmer People's National Liberation Front camps have been overrun by the Vietnamese in the past two months. Dong Ruk and Sok Sann, both primarily civilian centers, remain untouched. The Vietnamese have not assaulted the camps of the two other factions of the resistance coalition.

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WORLD BRIEFS

20 More Fatalities in European Cold

FRANKFURT (AP) — Twenty more deaths were reported Friday in five European countries, raising the number of weather-related fatalities during the past week to 170 in Europe's coldest winter in years.

In West Germany, seven persons were killed in three pileups involving 150 cars on an icy, fogbound autobahn near Bonn, police said. In France, four more weather-related deaths on Friday raised the toll in that country to 96.

Four victims were reported Friday in Belgium, three in Italy and one each in Yugoslavia and Hungary. About 10 small fishing boats that sailed Thursday evening from the Turkish Black Sea port of Sinop were reported missing Friday in strong winds, and the winter's first snow blanketed Istanbul.

Greek Aide Denies Accord on Cyprus

NICOSIA (AP) — Andreas Christofides, the Cypriot government spokesman, denied Friday that Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders have agreed secretly on the basis for a settlement of the problem of their divided island.

Mr. Christofides said that a press report from the United Nations headquarters in New York giving details of the supposed secret agreement, was "completely untrue."

Asked to comment on points listed in the agreement as cited by The Associated Press, Mr. Christofides said the points were "a collection of information and conjecture from various sources." The news agency said that a copy of the agreement it had obtained in New York has been verified by sources close to the negotiations.

3 Die in Attack on Striking Filipinos

DAVAO, Philippines (UPI) — Unarmed men riding in a jeep smashed through a picket line and opened fire on striking workers at a U.S.-owned coconut processing plant, killing three persons and wounding nine, police said Friday.

They said the unidentified men struck Thursday night at the Franklin Baker plant at Santa Cruz in Davao del Sur province, 600 miles (970 kilometers) south of Manila. About 1,400 workers went on strike on Jan. 1 for pay raises and have brought operations to a standstill.

Last week, the Filipino plant manager was mysteriously shot to death. The case remains under investigation, and workers said they suspect that Thursday's attack was a reprisal for the manager's slaying.

Regan to Fuse Powers in White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Friday he will not dismiss anyone when he takes over the White House staff, but he expects a number of personnel changes as he moves to consolidate the power that President Ronald Reagan once vested in his three closest aides.

"I'm not trying to grab power," Mr. Regan told a group of reporters. But he left no doubt that all previous power-sharing arrangements are null and that after he takes over everyone on the White House staff will report to the president through him. "I'm not going to fire anybody," he said, but added that "there will be changes in personnel made."

Discussing the job swap that he will make with the current chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Regan said the functions performed by the White House "big three" will still be performed, but that "I'll be doing the whole thing now." He added: "Others will be reporting to me and then to the president, rather than directly."

India Seizes Sri Lankan Naval Vessel

NEW DELHI (WP) — A Sri Lankan naval vessel was seized and detained Friday by the Indian Coast Guard following a series of incidents in the Palk Strait separating the two countries.

An Indian government spokesman said the Sri Lankan boat was captured while fleeing Indian territorial waters after attacking Indian fishing boats and stealing catches of shrimp. The vessel's seven Sri Lankan crewmen were being held in the coastal town of Rameswaram, according to Indian news agencies.

The capture followed a growing number of clashes between Indian and Sri Lankan ships in the strait, but it was the first time that the Indians had seized a Sri Lankan Navy boat.

Germans Want Syria to Deport Nazi

BONN (AP) — West Germany has asked Syria to extradite Alois Brunner, a Nazi leader believed to be responsible for deporting thousands of European Jews to death camps during World War II, a Justice Ministry official said Friday.

Peter Wilkitzki, head of the ministry's extradition section, said West Germany made the request Dec. 18 and that "we are still waiting for a response." Brunner was an aide to Adolf Eichmann, an architect of Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe.

Brunner disappeared after the war and is believed to be living in Damascus under the assumed name of George Fischer, Mr. Wilkitzki said. A native Austrian, Brunner was sentenced to death in absentia in 1954 in France for his crimes.

For the Record

Anatoli Karpov, the world chess titlist, who is leading, 5-1, in the world championship in Moscow, on Friday requested a postponement of the 41st game with the challenger, Garry Kasparov. The timeout means the next game will be played on Monday.

Colonel-General Milan Vackovic was appointed Czechoslovak defense minister on Friday, replacing General Martin Dzur, the news agency CTK reported. It said President Gustav Husak relieved General Dzur "because of serious health problems."

The death toll has risen to at least eight in a gas explosion that ripped through a luxury apartment block in southwest London on Thursday, rescue officials said Friday.

Premier René Lévesque of Quebec cut short a Caribbean vacation and flew home to enter a hospital for tests for an undisclosed ailment, aides said Friday. He was later released.

Seadnam Fagotto Miller, the Nicaraguan rebel leader ordered out of Honduras last week, has arrived in the United States, a State Department official said Thursday. Mr. Fagotto, who leads a group of Indian rebels opposed to the Sandinist government, was accused by Honduras of violating immigration laws.

2d U.S.-Supplied Gunship In El Salvador Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

used to attack leftist guerrillas for the first time, apparently with some success, in a heavy 15-hour battle in San Vicente province on Monday, according to several reporters who watched the fighting.

Army spokesmen said the bodies of 15 rebels were found when the battle ended, an unusually high number in a war in which the rebels almost always carry away all of their dead.

The Salvadoran army chief of staff, General Adolfo Blandin, said in an interview Thursday that he personally directed the battle from a specially equipped U.S.-provided communication helicopter that hovered above the battle.

The Salvadoran commander said he would ask the United States this year to provide a total of six gunships and 10 helicopters equipped with rapid-fire "mini-guns" of a type used in Vietnam. If delivered, such weapons would radically increase the firepower available to the Salvadoran military.

Human rights organizations have frequently warned, however, that such weaponry could cause heavy civilian casualties in the populated areas where many battles are fought in El Salvador.

Churchmen Under Guard

Police are guarding the archbishop and auxiliary archbishop of San Salvador after U.S. Embassy officials uncovered an assassination plot against them, Reuters reported from San Salvador.

A deputy public security minister, Carlos López Nula, said the plot was aimed at Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas and the auxiliary archbishop, Gregorio Rosal Chávez.

Mr. López Nula said that information came from abroad about the threats, and the decision to assign security guards was made Dec. 17 when a rightist political group advertised in a

Ortega Is Inaugurated As Nicaragua President In Subdued Ceremony

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Daniel Ortega Saavedra has been inaugurated as Nicaragua's president.

In a relatively conciliatory inaugural address on Thursday, Mr. Ortega reaffirmed the Sandinista public commitment to respect political pluralism and private property.

He said the seven-month dialogue with the United States represented "a magnificent opportunity" to resolve the two countries' differences, although he condemned at length what he called Washington's policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega also offered for the first time to grant amnesty to all anti-government rebels without saying, as he had earlier, that leaders of the guerrillas were ineligible.

In another sign of conciliation, Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega delivered a low-key invocation. Bishop Vega, president of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference, has been an outspoken critic of the Sandinista government.

U.S. Commander In Latin America Will Retire Soon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Paul F. Gorman, the U.S. Army's top officer in Central America and an architect of U.S. policy in the area, will retire within a few months, a Pentagon spokesman said Thursday.

General Gorman's departure, which had been rumored for several months, will remove one of the most forceful advocates of increased U.S. military presence in Honduras and the region. The general is credited with devising the plan for the long U.S. military exercises in Honduras that has allowed the army to maintain a permanent presence there without formally establishing new bases.

Reliable sources said that Lieutenant General R. Galvin, 55, commander of VII Corps in Europe, is likely to succeed General Gorman.

Michael J. Burch, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said that General Gorman, 57, decided to retire now, after 35 years in the army, despite pleas to stay from President Ronald Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Some officials have said that there had been some "grumbling" in the State Department because of General Gorman's active diplomacy. Some felt that his general-to-general encounters in Guatemala, Honduras and elsewhere had undercut ambassadors.

Mr. Ortega and Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado took their oaths in front of the grave of a Sandinista hero in a relatively subdued ceremony. The procedure was accompanied by unusually heavy security, and uniformed soldiers were stationed throughout the city in the days leading up to the inauguration.

On Wednesday, a new, Sandinist-dominated National Assembly was sworn in. The two leaders and the 96 deputies in the legislature are to serve six-year terms, which they were elected to in nationwide elections Nov. 4.

The inauguration completed the first phase of the Sandinista program for legitimizing their rule. The next step will be the legislature's drawing up of a constitution, a process that is expected to take two years.

The Sandinista National Liberation Front came to power in July 1979 in a revolution that toppled Anastasio Somoza. Until now Mr. Ortega had served as chief of state in his capacity as coordinator of the ruling three-man revolutionary junta, while Mr. Ramirez was the Sandinista's other man on the junta.

The arrival of President Fidel Castro of Cuba, on his second trip to Nicaragua, added luster to a guest list that otherwise lacked well-known international figures.

The United States was represented at the ceremony by Ambassador Harry E. Bergold. The Soviet Union sent a vice president of the Presidium, Antanas S. Bertkauskas.

Other foreign officials in attendance included the French education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, and the foreign ministers of the four countries in the Contadora group. These nations — Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia — are seeking to negotiate a regional agreement to end fighting in Central America.

Afterward the crowd chanted "Poder Popular," which translates roughly as "Power to the People." Mr. Ortega donned a presidential sash bearing the blue and white of Nicaragua's flag. The sash and the singing of the Nicaraguan national anthem rather than the militant Sandinista anthem appeared designed to deflect criticism that the Sandinista front has imposed its rule on the country at the expense of rival parties.

Rebel Dismisses Offer

The leader of Nicaragua's main rebel group dismissed as "meaningless" Mr. Ortega's offer of amnesty to U.S.-backed rebels, United Press International reported Friday.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel organization, said Mr. Ortega had offered as "candies in hell."

A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, reiterated U.S. criticism of the government.



BID FOR ASYLUM — Jens-Peter Berndt, 21, a member of the East German swimming team, has told U.S. officials that he does not want to return home. Mr. Berndt, shown signing an autograph during a recent competition in Fayetteville, Arkansas, stayed behind Thursday when his teammates left Oklahoma City.

Time Ends Defense, Claims Lack of Libel Proof

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Time magazine's chief lawyer has told a jury that a disputed article contained a mistake about Ariel Sharon, but that it did not libel him.

"The plaintiff has the burden of proof on three issues," the lawyer, Thomas D. Barr, said Thursday in federal district court in Manhattan in the defense's summation in the trial of Mr. Sharon's libel suit against the magazine.

Mr. Barr stressed that Mr. Sharon, as the plaintiff, was required to prove that the article defamed him, that it was false and that Time "knew or should have known" that it was false when it was published two years ago.

The case concerns a paragraph in the article that said Mr. Sharon,

then Israel's defense minister, had discussed revenge with Lebanese Phalangists before the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut in 1982 and that the discussion was mentioned in a secret Appendix B of the official Israeli investigation of the massacre.

Mr. Barr told the jury that there were two questions on whether the article was false — did Mr. Sharon discuss revenge with the Phalangists and did Appendix B contain details of the discussion?

"I do, indeed, concede," he said, "that the plaintiff has carried his burden of proving that the information we said was in Appendix B is not true."

But Time believed that it was true when the article was published. Mr. Barr continued, contending that the rest of the article

was true. He said the magazine had properly relied on "confidential sources" in covering the difficult story of the massacre.

Before the summation began, Judge Abraham D. Sofaer told the jury it could decide that Time had defamed Mr. Sharon only if it found that the article conveyed the meaning that Mr. Sharon "consciously intended" or "actively encouraged" the Phalangist killing of civilians in the Palestinian refugee camps.

"The only meanings in the case are these two meanings — consciously intended and actively encouraged," Judge Sofaer said in explaining what the jury must decide on the issue of defamation.

Mr. Barr argued in his summation that if the jury found neither meaning in the disputed paragraph

of the article, "then this case is over." He said a reader would have to make "imaginative leaps" to find either meaning.

Mr. Barr's summation continued for several hours as he recalled the evidence in painstaking detail.

Noting that Mr. Sharon had been severely criticized because of the massacre, Mr. Barr said the Israeli official had said of his suit against Time: "That's the way I'm going to wash my hands clean of this terrible mess."

Milton S. Gould, the chief lawyer for Mr. Sharon, is scheduled to give his summation Friday.

Mr. Sharon, 56, sat in his usual front-row seat Thursday in the large, completely filled courtroom. The former general is now the minister of industry and commerce.

Chief Witness for CBS Takes Stand, Tells of Troop Estimate 'Deception'

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Samuel A. Adams, whose thesis that the U.S. military had lied about enemy troop strength estimates in the Vietnam War formed the basis for a disputed CBS documentary, and who is a key factor in the trial of General William C. Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS, testified on Thursday that he believed placed American soldiers in jeopardy.

The testimony Thursday by Mr. Adams, 51, who contributed years of research and scores of contacts to CBS as a paid consultant during the preparation in 1981 of "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," is considered crucial to the outcome of the \$120 million lawsuit.

"Did you believe," Mr. Adams was asked Thursday by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS, that a dispute over enemy strength in Vietnam in 1967 "was just in good faith?"

No, said Mr. Adams. "I had reached the conclusion at that point that there had been a deception."

The CBS documentary asserted that, for political and public-relations reasons, General Westmoreland's command had "conspired" to "suppress and alter" vital data on the size and fighting capacity of the enemy, mainly by deleting the Vietcong's part-time, hamlet-based self-defense units from the order of battle, the official military listing of enemy strength.

General Westmoreland, the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, contends that CBS defamed him by saying he deliberately misled President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

To win his suit, the general must prove both that the program was false and that CBS knew that or acted with "reckless disregard" of its truth.

Before Mr. Adams took the stand, the jury was played a videotaped interview of Mr. Adams by Mike Wallace, the documentary's narrator.

Mr. Adams told Mr. Wallace that the disagreement over enemy strength in 1967 — in which Mr. Adams and some other Central Intelligence Agency analysts favored an estimate twice the size of the 298,000 proposed by the military

— was "anything but just a fight over numbers."

"It was the GIs out there who had to fight these people, so it was terribly important to them," he said. "There was always the grunt, the American infantryman, who actually had to fight these extra enemy soldiers, the ones that weren't supposed to exist."

Q. You realize what you're saying, that the commanding officers of those grunts were simply not telling their men in the field what was really going on, and therefore putting them in more jeopardy than they otherwise already were?

A. That's right.

Mr. Adams recalled an incident in which he had asked a South Vietnamese colonel in Long An province whether the order of battle maintained by General Westmoreland's command was correct in listing only 160 guerrillas and self-defense militia in the province. The colonel, according to Mr. Adams, said the actual number for the guerrillas alone was at least 2,000.

"I began to have this feeling that there was something funny going on," he testified. "The statistics didn't make any sense."

Later in 1966, at CIA headquarters, Mr. Adams said, he examined captured enemy documents for Binh Dinh province and soon concluded that the number of guerrillas and self-defense forces for all of South Vietnam was probably triple the 112,000 in the order of battle. And the enemy's total force, he decided, was at least twice the figure of 280,000 then used by General Westmoreland's command.

"I went running around CIA headquarters, telling people about the problem," he testified. "Something was radically wrong with the order of battle."

Mr. Adams said key analysts for the military in Saigon — now Ho Chi Minh City — agreed with him, and appeared, by mid-1967, on the verge of substantially raising the overall estimate in the order of battle. But, to his dismay and newfound "suspicion," he testified, that move was successfully opposed by senior members of General Westmoreland's command throughout that year.

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Conservatives Disclose Plan to Buy CBS Stock

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and his conservative followers have filed a document with the Securities and Exchange Commission acknowledging that a plan to buy CBS stock is an attempt to influence the network's media policies, the commission said Friday.

Mr. Helms has prepared a letter urging a million conservatives to buy enough stock in CBS to make it possible to gain control of what he called "the most anti-Reagan network." He accused CBS of biased reporting.

House Republicans were unlikely to support any tinkering with Social Security.

"People remember what happened in 1982," when the Republicans lost 26 House seats in large part because of voter concerns that the administration would cut Social Security, the aide said. "Put your hand on the stove once and get burned it's an accident, a second time it's stupidity."

A study released Thursday by an economic forecasting firm showed that a one-year freeze of the cost-of-living adjustments would result in a half-million Americans, mainly elderly women, being pushed below the poverty line in 1986.

The study, prepared by Data Resources Inc. for the American Association of Retired Persons, found that if the cost-of-living adjustment for 1986 were paid in full, using an inflation rate of 3.9 percent, the number of people 62 and older below the government's official poverty line would be 4.6 million.

But if Congress approved a living-cost adjustment that was 3 percent below the inflation rate, one of the options being considered by Senate Republicans, the number of people 62 and over falling below the poverty line would rise by 500,000, to 5.1 million.

Debate on Foreign Aid

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says that

efforts to trim the federal deficit may lead to reductions or spending freezes on foreign aid. Reuters reported from Washington.

At a news conference with foreign reporters on Thursday, Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, declined to say what would happen to requests for increased U.S. economic aid to Israel and Egypt but said there was support in Congress for more money for Central America.

"We will have a vigorous debate I'm certain on foreign aid, both of a military and economic character," he said. "That will be a feature of every year but especially this year with our own budget restraints."

While acknowledging there was strong support in Congress for aid to both Israel and Egypt, Mr. Lugar said this year "there is no more difficult question to predict in the foreign aid area than aid" to the two countries.

He said, however, that "there is very strong support for very substantial economic assistance to Central America."

White House and not through the State Department.

Mr. Dean began seeking the post in India after former senator Charles H. Percy, a Republican from Illinois, turned it down and James W. Spain, a career diplomat with experience in South Asia and Africa, emerged as the State Department's candidate for it.

A State Department official said the view there was that Mr. Dean has "been out in the field for too long." Mr. Dean has been abroad since the mid-1960s, serving in diplomatic posts in France, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Denmark, Lebanon and Thailand.

The New Delhi post has gained importance since the landslide election of India's new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the uncertainty about his internal as well as foreign policies. Mr. Gandhi is tentatively set to visit the United States in the spring.

State Department officials were upset that a career officer would take the unusual step of lobbying for a diplomatic post through the

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By Margaret Shapiro and Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Relief for Cambodia

For Cambodia, the war goes on. The latest episode has seen Communist Vietnam's occupying forces overrun a major camp of non-Communist Cambodian rebels, inflicting heavy casualties but scattering thousands of refugees and penetrating Thai territory. Among those even half aware of what has gone on in Cambodia, anger vies with frustration. The United States, political sponsor, and China, military sponsor, of this branch of the Cambodian resistance have protested sharply. But no one has a good idea how to end Cambodia's ordeal.

Vietnam invaded in 1978 to fulfill a traditional Vietnamese imperial design. Only later did Hanoi, whose puppet in Phnom Penh is a former Pol Pot division commander, adopt the line that it had done a service by ousting the genocidal Pol Pot and was doing a further service by ensuring that his guerrillas did not return to power. But by aiming its day-after-day offensive at the non-Communist guerrillas, Hanoi betrays its concern that they represent the real nationalist threat to its occupation.

To China, a traditional rival of Vietnam, it does not matter that the Communist Pol Pot is a killer; it is enough that he is trying to pry the Vietnamese out. To Indochina's non-Communist neighbors, the United States and most

other countries, the idea of helping restore Pol Pot is unthinkable. The neighbors in ASEAN, and the United States, encourage the non-Communist resistance in the hope that an alternative to Hanoi and Pol Pot will emerge. Every year a large majority at the United Nations votes for a political solution involving Vietnam's withdrawal and Cambodia's choice of a free government. These resolutions remain paper. Vietnam runs Cambodia as a puppet state and appears to be colonizing it with Vietnamese. With a wary eye on its nemesis in Beijing, Hanoi seems to prefer the imperial and strategic comforts of control to the promised benefits — aid, regional acceptance — of withdrawal. The resistance has yet to induce it to recalculate the costs.

Officially the U.S. government deals with Vietnam only on special humanitarian issues. From time to time someone asks whether the United States should add military aid to its political support of the non-Communist rebels in Cambodia. Successive administrations have laid off, feeling that this is a burden best borne by others and that there is no taste in America for another military involvement in Indochina. Meanwhile, Cambodia suffers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Budget Fun, Continued

In the 1980 campaign, John Anderson said Ronald Reagan's plan to cut taxes, raise defense spending and also balance the budget could be done only with mirrors. At his press conference Wednesday night Mr. Reagan held the mirror up for all to see. It was transparent.

As the 1984 campaign ended, the administration was forecasting a \$174-billion deficit in the next fiscal year. A few days after Mr. Reagan's landslide triumph, budget officials suddenly discovered that a \$210-billion deficit was more likely, and the estimates may be headed still higher. The president quickly vowed he would get the deficit down to \$100 billion a year by 1988, just by cuts in spending. But, yielding to predictable objections, particularly from the Pentagon, he soon abandoned that goal and settled on \$140 billion.

Enter the new Senate Republican leadership. Senator Dole promptly pronounced the president's new target too high. Sounding tough, even rebellious, he said Senate Republicans would devise a better budget than the president's. That is where the mirrors come in. The Republican senators are not rebels but loyalists, doing the president's dirty work.

The best-informed budget authorities hold that the deficit cannot truly be reduced unless (1) the growth rate in defense spending is cut, (2) spending for entitlement programs like Social Security is cut and (3) taxes are raised. Mr. Reagan can insist that he adamantly opposes all three, but he is starting to squirm.

In his first debate with Walter Mondale he

pledged that he would never stand for reducing the benefits of people who are already on Social Security. Now, when asked about skipping a year's cost-of-living increase, he fudges. If an "overwhelming bipartisan majority" of both houses of Congress voted to freeze benefits, he would "have to look at that situation."

In other words, he virtually promises to approve such a freeze as long as there are Democrats on board to share the blame. The mirrors for defense and taxes are not so obvious, at least not yet. The Senate Republicans, in their first strategy session this week, focused on an across-the-board spending freeze, including the military, with taxes unchanged. Mr. Reagan talks of a freeze, too, but his one-year freeze on total spending would exempt defense, offsetting its gains with deeper cuts in other programs. Congressional freeze advocates, balking at such deeper cuts, would apply the freeze to all programs except those for the very poor. If that is not done, they threaten still sharper defense cuts.

In the first four Reagan years Congress has cut the president's defense plan every time. Twice it has raised taxes in the face of his insistence on lowering them, but always with his approval in the final showdown. With such acquiescence he ducks responsibility, letting Congress take the heat while claiming credit for himself for the good news — most of all, tax reduction. Will he be able to pull it off again? Watch this mirror.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An East-West Irony

Western societies have taken to the personal computer as easily as to video recorders, but for the Kremlin it keeps being a problem. In a society that poses even copying machines under lock and key, the personal computer challenges the state's monopoly of information. The personal computer diffuses decision-making and creates independent channels of information. Citizens tapping into data banks or computer message boards can create their own information networks. The underground publishing industry can switch from laborious retyping to electronic samizdat.

Little wonder that the bureaucracy is in no hurry to put a computer in every home. But Russian academicians and educators fear that their society will fall irreparably behind if it does not enter the computer age soon. Hoping the state may at least allow computers into schools, they urge that computer training become a national priority. "Schools must assim-

ilate the computer as a subject and tool of study," a Soviet computer expert says. "Programming must become a second literacy."

But computers have little more real place in schools than do typewriters. The American fond for making children "computer literate," as if it were necessary to know how a computer works in order to use one, is just another distraction from the failure to teach children the old-fashioned kind of literacy.

The irony of Soviet educators following their American counterparts into error is that it was the Russians, in a way, who started it. When Sputnik flashed across the sky in 1957, nudely heralding the space age, a humbled America rushed to put men on the moon and teach children more science. As a result, Americans are now a nation of space freaks and computer junkies, while Russians have yet to land beyond Earth or abacus.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Geneva: A Fresh Perspective?

For real progress to be possible, the United States and the Soviet Union must be willing to conduct relations from a fresh perspective. This will require the establishment of mutual respect and trust. The U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals are sufficient to achieve mutual destruction many times over. Even if the arms talks succeed in reducing the number of warheads, the threat of annihilation will continue to loom over our heads. The purpose of arms control talks, then, is to ensure that the channels of communication are kept open. As long

as each recognizes that nuclear war is unwinnable, all of us might yet live to see the future.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Optimists hoped merely that the meeting would end with an agreement to meet again. The final communiqué surpassed their wildest hopes. The prevailing animosity between Washington and Moscow had raised fears that even this exploratory phase could be extremely long, to the accompaniment of a war of words. But the joint Soviet-U.S. communiqué turned out to be a model of compromise.

— Liberation (Paris).

FROM OUR JAN. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Manchuria Plan Is Rebuffed

WASHINGTON — That the Japanese press should oppose Secretary of State Philander Chase Knox's scheme for international control of the Manchurian Railways does not surprise the State Department. It is regarded here as certain that Japan will not assent to international administration on the basis proposed by Mr. Knox because Mr. Knox does not offer Japan an adequate return for what it has cost her to obtain her present position of domination as controller of the Manchurian Railways. But it is thought that there is a remote possibility that she might be willing to make certain arrangements, provided they formed part of a general settlement of the questions that, in the past, have caused friction with America.

1935: Mexico Is Accused of Atrocities

WASHINGTON — Anti-Mexican sentiment as the result of Mexico's relations with the Catholic Church became a subject for Congress (Jan. 11) when Senator Robert F. Wagner demanded in a resolution that the United States suspend trade relations and urge tourists not to visit the country. The measure, which urges the drastic action because of anti-Catholic "atrocities," was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The resolution is bitter in its condemnation of the National Revolutionary party headed by former President Plutarco Elias Calles and his associates, who are accused of responsibility for "murder, robbery, imprisonment and exile of priests, thousands of innocent women and children."

Geneva 1985: 'Linkage' Isn't Optional

By Philip Geyelin

PARIS — Louis des Balbes de Berton de Crillon, whose name graces a historic hotel here, is oddly eulogized on a plaque in the hotel lobby: "Hang yourself, brave Crillon. We fought at Arques and you were not there."

Perhaps dutifully inspired by that admonition from Henry IV in 1589, swarms of journalists crowded into the Crillon and followed each other in overpowering numbers to Geneva and other assembly sites to fight over peace-able scraps. Judging from the media blitz at the Shultz-Gromyko talks, the royal message lives on.

Crillon had an excuse (and the king was only kidding), and so did I have mine for passing up Geneva. The point is not that nothing happened. An agreement to go back to bargaining on arms control is something, after a 13-month break. But even the participants could not say whether what did happen will turn out for better or, as has often been the case, for nothing, or for worse.

The two sides were talking only about how to start talking in earnest on a package of arms control issues so comprehensive and complex that the negotiations could easily outlast the Reagan presidency. The technology of nuclear defense systems, now inextricably involved, is thought to be 10 to 15 years away from the crucial decision to deploy.

At best, the painful process of productive diplomacy is not going to gratify for long the appetite of the American public for spectator sports. At worst, it will prey over time to the pitfalls of Western political imperatives — impatience, electoral time-tables and the shock waves of unforeseeable and unrelated developments.

In this sense, Geneva's pressure-cooked post-mortems are less instructive than the voices of

experience. The perspective from the Hotel de Crillon offers a useful point of departure for assessing Geneva's risks and possible rewards.

The truisms come trippingly. "Peace is a process," Henry Kissinger regularly reminds us. But run the reel backward and that is what Prime Minister Harold Macmillan says on arrival in Paris for the Big Four summit in 1960. He would institutionalize and de-glamorizing summitry. But a U-2 spy plane had just been shot down over Soviet territory. In the Crillon's corridors and meeting halls the bad news broke: Nikita Khrushchev was taking his revenge by showing up only long enough to shoot the meeting down.

Interestingly enough, the U-2 flights were the unilateral American response to the Soviets' rejection, at a 1955 summit meeting in Geneva, of President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal for reciprocal U.S.-Soviet aerial surveillance. The Eisenhower idea was no more fanciful than Ronald Reagan's dream today of developing a leak-proof defense against nuclear weapons, and no more acceptable to the Soviets despite all its promise of making nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" once and for all.

Still, a "spirit of Geneva" wafted out of that 1955 gathering — only to be blown away when the Soviets started shipping arms to Egypt before the year was out. The United States canceled its aid for Egypt's Aswan Dam; Egypt's President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in retaliation; the French and British responded by joining Israel in the Suez War; the Soviets threatened

to rain rockets down on London and Paris, even as they were brutalizing Hungary.

The catalog of dashed hopes would have to include the marathon Big Four foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva in 1959 to deal with Berlin and German reunification. The tension growing out of the stalemate was broken only by an invitation to Mr. Khrushchev to visit Washington. Out of that came a new spirit (of Camp David) — even as the Soviets were consolidating their grip on Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba.

John F. Kennedy's early outreach to Mr. Khrushchev at the 1961 Vienna summit was rewarded by miscalculation and the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba. While Gerald Ford was defining limited common interests in Vladivostok, the Soviets were moving in Ethiopia, Angola, Yemen. Jimmy Carter's SALT-2 agreement, seven hard years in the making, was robbed of Senate ratification by Afghanistan.

This is not to dismiss achievements hard won along the way by cool and patient diplomacy, benignly neglected by publicity's hot glare: the Austrian Treaty, the 1963 nuclear test ban agreement, SALT-1 in 1972. It is only to say that the currently fashionable and least felicitous of Winston Churchill's famous quotations — "jaw-jaw is better than war-war" — begs the question.

Anything is better than nuclear war-war. The question is whether the jawers have a common interest and the jawing is accompanied by a shared sense of what sort of behavior is tolerable; "linkage" is as much a fact of political life as it is a conscious strategy. On that critical question, the jury is out and is likely to remain so for many months, and maybe many years.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A New Foreman Can Spoil It All At Puzzle Palace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A sweet symmetry linked good news from Geneva with word, that same day, of the Baker-Regan swap. The two events promote what could be the second-term goals of an enlightened Reagan administration — arms control and fiscal responsibility.

But the Baker-Regan switch was shot through with improvisation. So, in the end, all prospects are steeped in the mystery of what has increasingly made the White House a puzzle palace.

The talks at Geneva provided more than just a good beginning. The Russians came off previous demands that U.S. missiles recently deployed in Europe would have to be removed before new talks could be resumed. The United States' defense insistence that the "star wars" defense project was non-negotiable. "The objective," the joint communiqué said, with rare bluntness, "will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race and terminating it on Earth." So both sides showed they wanted the talks to succeed. With that wind in the sails, a general deal is at least possible before the end of the Reagan administration.

Besides arms control, cutting the deficit and achieving tax reform provide Mr. Reagan's bid for historic greatness. By moving Jim Baker to the Treasury, the president imparts to both those goals a realistic quality they previously lacked.

For Mr. Baker is a superb political operator — perhaps the best who has hit Washington since John Connally. Unlike Don Regan, he has no strong ideological hangups about free markets or taxes. He identifies a target, and he then does whatever he needs to do to reach it. Thus, probably the best single presidential campaign ever run, in terms of doing what was necessary to close the gap, was the near win by Mr. Baker managed for Jerry Ford against Jimmy Carter.

Thanks to his political skills, Mr. Baker enjoys good relations with the Republican leadership in the Senate. House Democrats trust him. Whatever his shortcomings as an economist, he has not clashed, in a nasty personal way, with such central figures as Chairman Paul Volcker of the



Federal Reserve, or with leading academic economists or many members of the business community. If anybody can achieve budget tightening and tax reform, it is Jim Baker. His shift to Treasury is a major gain for the administration. It is a step that importantly advances chances for making some dreams come true.

But all that depends on what happens in the White House. President Reagan has been very remote from the arms control discussions. He held aloof from the tax reform plan for weeks. He nearly blew the budget-closing operation by supporting Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's plea for making merely token cuts in Pentagon spending. It is staggering to think he is so out of things that he learned of the Baker-for-Regan switch weeks after the actors had been talking about it and had worked out the details.

What Don Regan can bring to this remote president is, first, great personal rapport. Mr. Reagan is an almost irresistibly engaging Irishman with a quick tongue and a wonderful stock of sophisticated metaphor. When a foreign official once complained to him about steep American interest rates, for instance, Mr. Reagan shot back: "We upped ours. Up yours."

The Treasury Department that Mr. Regan took over in 1981 was loaded with articulate diarchs representing the various clans of Reaganomics. Unable to choose among their abstruse arguments, he did what came naturally to a former Marine Corps colonel who rose through

the bond business to become head of Merrill Lynch. He became a presidential loyalist, standing shoulder to shoulder with the president on all issues. "It was just two of us, against all the rest," he used to say, "the president and me."

That fidelity, while winning kudos from the boss, damaged Mr. Regan badly with the business community, most professional economists, many finance ministers and central bankers and many members of Congress. With Mr. Regan at Treasury, tax reform was a distant dream and budget closing only a vague possibility.

As White House chief of staff he can probably bury all those old hatchets. He can become an agreeable chamberlain for a declining monarch, arranging trips and passing around for ceremonial signings the basic accords worked out by George Shultz and Jim Baker. He can play a lead role in a successful second term.

But if Mr. Regan takes the White House job seriously, establishing a whole new staff, dredging up all the old feuds and hurt feelings, trying to act as presidential adviser across the board, then trouble is in store. Mr. Regan and the White House staff can become the rallying point for right-wing Republicans. They can block Mr. Baker and sabotage Mr. Shultz. They can stop arms control and blast budget cutting. They can raise all the old social issues of abortion and school prayer. They can make Regan be Regan and, in the end, wreck the second term.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Good News From the Cassava and Sorghum Front

By Christopher Mathews

THIS is the second of two articles. ONE, Nigeria — The father of TMS 572, a new variety of cassava, is "Chief" S.K. Hahn, a South Korean who specializes in roots and tubers for the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. The title of chief was bestowed on him by the headman in the Nigerian village of Ikire, for services rendered to the community by introducing TMS 572 and other improved cassava varieties.

Mr. Hahn was also instrumental in development of a new kind of sweet potato that is now catching on locally. It yields 13 tons an acre, compared to six tons for conventional varieties.

He also found a way to increase the yields of yams, a prestigious, middle-class food that has a ready market in Nigerian towns and cities. Traditionally, farmers planted one small yam to get a full-sized grown yam. Mr. Hahn showed them they could slice a yam into as many as 20 pieces, each of which could serve as seed for another yam. He also demonstrated a method of growing yams under plastic sheeting, which makes weeding almost unnecessary. Plastic for 2.5 acres, or 1 hectare, costs the equivalent of \$400 and is available locally. That amount of land can yield \$13,000 worth of yams.

Another highly successful part of IITA's work involves cowpeas, which grow in a pod on a creeping, knee-high bush. The plant's leaves are edible and have a spinach-like taste.

Behind IITA's cowpea project is a serious, bespectacled Indian, B.B. Singh. Cowpeas normally require nearly three months to mature, but the cowpeas bred by Mr. Singh ripen in two months and thrive in dry conditions. They are drought resistant, as are drought last year. Their protein content is 25 percent, and they resist a variety of diseases and insects. They yield almost half a ton an acre and sell for about \$1,300 a ton.

The spread of the improved cowpea variety in Nigeria owes a good deal to Edmond H. Hartmann, a Dutch-born, naturalized American who is IITA's director general. Mr. Hartmann is that rare international bureaucrat who is prepared to throw away the book to get results.

Last year a farmer walked into his office with a check. "I've got a truck outside and I want three tons of your

cowpea seeds," the farmer said. IITA was not in the seed-selling business, Mr. Hartmann replied.

"Look," the man said, "we're farmers. Next year we'll have seed for 5,000 farmers. The year after, those 5,000 will have seed for 50,000." Mr. Hartmann gave him the seed. When he visited the area later he found many growing cowpeas. "I was going against all the rules," he said, "but someone has to take the initiative."

Improving crops can be dramatic, but it is not always the work with the most effect. Mr. Hartmann sees the key to increased food production in Africa as soil management, not higher yields. African soil is vulnerable once its protective canopy of jungle vegetation has been removed. Bulldozers bring new land into production, but often do damage that requires years for nature to repair.

Without protective mulch or vegetation, soil often compacts and becomes sterile. IITA has developed "no tillage" farming based on the use of a "rolling injection planter" — a kind of spiked wheel that can be pulled manually or by animals. It punches a hole in the ground even through a thick layer of mulch, then drops seeds in. No plowing is required. The tool can be made by a village blacksmith for \$50. It is now used in more than 30 countries.

Next to soil loss, insects are the leading enemy of the African farmer. IITA is planning a huge exercise in biological control, involving 25 African countries. Experiments in Guinea-Bissau, Togo, Congo and Zaïre have shown that predator insects — wasps, mites and beetles — can be as effective as chemicals at a small part of the cost. The price tag is substantial — up to \$21.5 million for a three-year project — but small compared to the losses from insect infestations.

At IITA test fields in Ibadan, farm workers drop to their knees as a twin turbo-prop aircraft comes in from above ground level at 200 miles an hour. The pilot, George Coles, for mercy of the RAF, fires tiny plastic tubes containing up to 1,500 bugs, all enemies of two insect pests — the cassava mealybug and the green spider mite — that have been playing havoc with Africa's cassava crop.

Accidentally introduced into Africa from Latin America, the pests, unchecked by local predators, spread like locusts. IITA scientists went to Latin America to find their natural enemies and now intend to breed 15 million of them a day for aerial release over 25 million acres.

The bugs can destroy up to 60 percent of a crop. Annual losses are estimated at \$2 billion a year. In Zaïre, entire villages have had to relocate because of the damage to crops.

Sorghum — which, with millet, is the staple grain crop of 13 countries from West Africa to the Arabian Peninsula — is the favorite of a host of larvae. Heading the war against the bugs is the Nairobi-based Institute for Insect Physiology and Ecology. At its research station at Mbita Point, Kenya, on Lake Victoria, the stem borer is Public Enemy No. 1.

Around Mbita, farmers traditionally took steam-boring weevils to the nearest witch doctor, who would pound them, with other secret ingredients, into a mixture to be applied to afflicted fields. The institute's scientists are trying a different approach.

One of the most damaging maggots comes from eggs deposited on sorghum seedlings by an insect known as the sorghum shoot fly. The institute found that advancing the planting date by just two weeks, when the shoot fly population was still low, made a big difference.

Scientists found that the flies liked some sorghum plants due to the presence on some plants of a scented chemical. They isolated it, mixed it with water and doused cowpeas and maize plants, which do not provide the right conditions for shoot fly larvae to develop. The flies zeroed in to lay eggs on those plants, leaving the sorghum untouched.

Few people in the West get excited about sorghum, cassava or yams, but it is the profitability of farming those crops that can assure adequate food supplies and better living standards for the majority of Africans.

The evidence is encouraging.

The writer traveled in Africa recently on a grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sides in the Real World

"UNESCO Reflects a Real World," says the headline atop William Pfaff's Dec. 27 opinion column. So did Genghis Khan's Asia and Adolf Hitler's Europe. Mr. Pfaff does speak of widespread hostility to democracy, but instead of supporting the good guys he gives them sarcasm, topping it off with a quote from Macbeth. He might instead consult La Rochefoucauld, for whom "true eloquence consists in saying all that should be said, not all that could be."

M.K. GREENEVILLE, Barr, France.

A UN Middle East Role?

Regarding the letter "A Mideast Solution Must Come in the UN" (Dec. 24) from Hugh Caradon:

Lord Caradon's aims are noble, but the United Nations has always

lacked the means to ensure implementation of its resolutions.

A Middle East solution depends essentially on Israeli priorities, on readiness to trade territories for peace. I doubt that the precarious Israeli coalition government, which governs a polarized society, is able or willing to achieve any kind of trade-off with Israel's Arab neighbors.

FADI KHALED AGHA, Paris.

Banking in Kuwait

Regarding the report "Kuwait Economy Still in Trouble 2½ Years After Market's Collapse" (Dec. 11):

The report states: "Banking officials said that 50 percent of Kuwaiti bank loans are nonperforming." It is true that some loans are not performing, but that does not mean that a bank is in trouble, unless those loans form a high percentage of the bank's

One Reason To Listen To Africans

By Flora Lewis

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — African frustration is mounting as the Reagan administration prepares to start its second term. There were no easy suspicions about the meaning of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa when it was announced four years ago. Now they have been disagreeably confirmed.

It is, say African leaders, no more than an encouragement to South Africa to extend repression and weigh on neighboring countries.

Every year since the Reagan administration took office, it has promised that by the following year its policy of "quiet diplomacy" and negotiation would produce a settlement and independence for Namibia. But there has been no progress. Despite the compromise with Angola assuring complete withdrawal, South African troops remain in that country and firmly entrenched in Namibia.

So it is not surprising that representatives of almost every African country, attending the 15th conference of the African-American Institute here, had harsh things to say about the prospect of four more years of the same in Washington.

The delegates were even angrier at what they considered a deliberate snub by the U.S. government. Last year the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, participated in the conference. Mr. Crocker is author of the current policy; with his deputy, Frank Wisner, he has been the chief U.S. negotiator with African governments.

This time Mr. Crocker did not come, choosing not to listen to the complaints he knew would be made. He sent his deputy for economic issues, Princeton Lyman, who made an opening speech about foreign aid and investment and disappeared. Edison Zvobgo, Zimbabwe's minister of justice, said tartly, "Your man comes to accuse us of corruption and runs away." The U.S. ambassador to Gabon, Larry C. Williamson, a career diplomat, was left to explain Reagan administration policy.

The problem was not really protocol. The Africans noticed that there was a six-man U.S. congressional delegation — with Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland and Representative Howard W. W. of the House Foreign Affairs Committee — but that all were Democrats. Not a single Republican or administration supporter showed up. That was taken as a clear signal that Reagan Washington simply is not interested in Africa and cannot be bothered to hear what its leaders have to say. The silent message was understood. The African response was loud and impatient.

When it came to talking about apartheid and how to provoke change in South Africa, the language was sharp. Mr. Zvobgo openly taunted the representative of the outlawed African National Congress, Johnny Makatini, with shouting a fight. "You have to kill," he said.

These people still put their main hopes in the United States and its democratic values. But they said with despair, in effect: "The U.S. only seems to notice us when there's been a disaster, violence and upheaval."

That is not what Americans really want to tell black Africans. The new surge of interest across America, and the influence of the "Free South Africa" movement, have made a strong impression. Congressmen, educators and publishers from the United States said they were convinced that this was going to be the issue of the year on American campuses and among liberal groups.

The growing sympathy is appreciated. American national interest is to bring change in South Africa without violence. But unless the administration shows it notices appeals without explosions, the big noise is bound to come. The demand for effective sanctions both from Americans and Africans is going to grow.

Anti-apartheid South Africans concede that the strongest argument against their cause is the sorry state of most of independent Africa more than a generation after most countries won their independence. They are prepared to be sharply critical of dictatorial regimes and urge them to clean up their own countries.

These are not only African problems. The smell of conflict in the wind. When revolution begins, nobody can know who will be the ultimate leaders, but it has been shown in country after country that the longer and tougher the fight, the more likely that extremists dominate.

There is still some time, but not enough for four more years of no achievement. It would be better to listen to people talk than to wait until their bombs go off.

The New York Times.

Letters to the Editor

total loans. Some banks have rescheduled part of their loans, as is normal banking practice.

The report states that "three plans are being studied" to revive the stock market and the economy as a whole. It is my understanding that none are under consideration so far.

The committee of leaders of Kuwait's business community has 21 members, not 45.

GHASSAN AL-IBRAHEEM, Ministry of Finance, Kuwait.

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CIA Papers List Several Accidents to Soviet Subs

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Declassified documents of the Central Intelligence Agency reveal several major accidents involving Soviet submarines, including a 1981 Baltic Sea incident in which part of a crew died of radiation poisoning, CBS News reported.

A number of Soviet submarine accidents have been reported, most recently an episode last September, when a Golf-2-class ballistic-missile sub drifted for two days in the Sea of Japan with white smoke pouring from its conning tower.

The television network said on Thursday that "half a dozen fatal incidents never before reported of sinkings, fires and repeated radiation leakage emerge from declassified CIA reports obtained by CBS News."

"Since the mid-1960s, six Soviet subs have been reported lost at sea, taking some 500 crewmen to their deaths," it said. "The CIA documents tell for the first time of the 1968 sinking of a Northern Fleet sub at the virtual doorstep of its base on the Kola Peninsula."

CBS added: "One CIA report describes a nuclear sub in the Baltic suffering violent shocks and radiation leakage in 1981. Part of the crew was sealed off as the sub was towed home and they all later died of radiation poisoning."

Regarding other types of Soviet nuclear-powered craft, CBS said the newly obtained documents disclosed that "as many as 30 crewmen died on the icebreaker Lenin in the mid-60s after what a CIA source described as a meltdown of her nuclear reactor."

The most heavily publicized and embarrassing accident involving Moscow's undersea fleet, which took place in 1970, was the sinking of the 1981 grounding of a Whiskey-class diesel sub in a military zone along the southern coast of Sweden. It remained stuck for 17 days.

In November 1983, a Victor-3-class nuclear-powered sub bobbed for several days without power off the South Carolina coast until it was towed to Cuba by a Soviet submarine tender.

Earlier, U.S. officials said a Soviet nuclear submarine sank in the northern Pacific in summer 1983 with a loss of 90 men. Another sank in 1970 off the British coast.

Two U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarines have been lost. In 1963, the Thresher sank off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, with 129 men aboard. The Scorpion sank in 1968 in the Atlantic with a crew of 99.

Oslo Reports on Upgrading
The Soviet Union is upgrading its nuclear submarines in Murmansk, its largest naval base, and modernizing defense systems in the surrounding Kola Peninsula, according to the Norwegian military command, Agence France-Presse reported from Oslo.

In a report issued Thursday, the command said the Russians had named the technological gap with NATO in the Leningrad military district, which includes Murmansk, 660 miles (1,060 kilometers) north of the city, and the Kola Peninsula.

The report noted that Soviet nuclear submarines, armed with long-range cruise missiles, were replacing conventional vessels and that ground-to-ground tactical missiles in the Leningrad and Baltic military districts had been upgraded.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy talking to a crowd at South Africa's Crossroads squatter camp.

Kennedy's Visit Is Focus of Debate As Pretoria Strikes Back at Criticism

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

CAPE TOWN — After listening to Senator Edward M. Kennedy's criticism of apartheid for nearly a week, South Africa has begun to counterattack, trying to make Mr. Kennedy, not South African racial segregation, the focus of controversy.

In the course of 24 hours, the Massachusetts Democrat found himself embroiled in disputes with Foreign Minister R. F. Botha; Gaisa Buthelezi, a Zulu chief; Dr. Christiaan Barnard, the pioneer heart transplant surgeon, and local government administrators of black areas he visited.

There were demonstrations Thursday by black militants from the Azanian People's Organization, which wants Mr. Kennedy to go home, and by Mr. Buthelezi's own Inkatha political movement, which opposes any economic sanctions against South Africa over apartheid.

In addition, editorial writers in both the English-language and more conservative Afrikaans press sharpened their criticism of Mr. Kennedy, questioning his motives for the eight-day visit.

"We must be getting to them," a Kennedy aide said, scanning the angry newspaper editorials on the senator's visit, which began Jan. 5. "They are starting to play rough. Well, we can too."

[On Friday, Senator Kennedy conferred with two cabinet ministers who afterwards criticized his visit, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

[Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development, said the visit had been "stage-managed" and that Mr. Kennedy was touring sites selected to give South Africa a bad image. Gerri Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development and education, said a U.S. politician should not criticize South Africa's racial policies because whites here did not discriminate the native population as did whites in America.

[Mr. Kennedy also participated in a brief demonstration outside the prison where Nelson Mandela, a black nationalist leader, is jailed, defying a law banning public demonstrations near a South African prison. Mr. Kennedy said, "Behind these walls are men that are deeply committed to the cause of freedom in this land."

Mr. Kennedy issued a statement

replying to Mr. Botha's attack and another statement criticizing Mr. Buthelezi. To Dr. Barnard's challenge for a television debate over health care for the poor here and in the United States, Mr. Kennedy suggested that he debate a black physician instead. At the Crossroads squatter camp here, Mr. Kennedy grilled an official on the government's policies.

"Having seen conditions here, I can understand why Foreign Minister Botha has launched an irrelevant and untrue attack on the United States, rather than discussing the problems of South Africa and the policies of his own government," Mr. Kennedy declared, responding to Mr. Botha's suggestion that American problems were worse than those in South Africa.

At the Crossroads camp, a squalid shantytown of shacks made from plywood, plastic sheeting, cardboard and occasional corrugated metal, Mr. Kennedy demanded of Timo Bezuidenhout, the commissioner in charge of the region's black townships, what the government was doing to improve the settlement. Most of its 70,000 residents do not want to leave for new housing provided in a more remote location by the government because blacks are not supposed to live in the area.

"What are you going to do? Don't the people have the right to know?" the senator demanded. The commissioner eventually stammered out a reply that the government would attempt to persuade the Crossroads residents to move to the new location.

Mr. Kennedy has drawn increasing criticism from both the white and black communities, from the political left as well as the right, and his visit has for the moment become nearly as vocal an issue in day-to-day South African debates as apartheid itself.

Mr. Kennedy's dispute with Mr. Buthelezi, hereditary chief of the Zulus, South Africa's largest black tribe, came over calls by other black leaders for American sanctions against South Africa — moves that Mr. Buthelezi denounced as "madness," harmful only to blacks and ultimately ineffective.

"The outrages of apartheid should be enough to unite its opponents in a common cause," Mr. Kennedy replied, rejecting the chief's criticism of other black lead-

ers, including his hosts here, as "not positive, not constructive and derogatory to some proud individuals who are my close friends."

One of the strongest attacks on Mr. Kennedy so far was made Thursday in the respected, middle-class weekly magazine Financial Mail, which described him in an editorial as weak, not bright, without a record of real achievement, a waverer on many issues and certainly not in a position to preach to South Africa.

Mr. Kennedy said he personally saw hundreds of children who had arms or faces mutilated by toy mines and was told by resistance fighters that such casualties were in the tens of thousands.

Famine now threatens the country because the Russians destroyed the crops before the harvest was in, with the result, he said, that "the quality of suffering in Afghanistan cannot be expressed in words any more."

"We have to wake up world opinion," Mr. Todenhofer said. "Where are the peace movement demonstrators? Where are the anti-Vietnam demonstrators?"

Except for the Russian people, he said, "everybody knows about Afghanistan," in contrast to the

Soviet Accused of Afghanistan Genocide

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A West German parliamentary leader who visited Afghanistan last month has accused the Soviet Union of committing genocide there, asserting that "every day you have a My Lai, an Oradour, a Lidice."

Jürgen Todenhofer, a spokesman of Bonn's ruling Christian Democratic Party on security affairs, used the names of wartime village massacres in Vietnam, France and Czechoslovakia to charge that "the world public has failed both politically and morally in regard to the Soviet genocide in Afghanistan."

"Up until the last moment of 1984," Mr. Todenhofer said, "the Soviet Army was using combat aircraft to level civilian villages to the ground, they were crippling Afghan youth physically and mentally with cruel torture."

"They launch mines that look like butterflies from helicopters, which don't explode when they touch the ground, but explode when children who think they are toys touch them," he added.

Mr. Todenhofer said he personally saw hundreds of children who had arms or faces mutilated by toy mines and was told by resistance fighters that such casualties were in the tens of thousands.

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"We have to wake up world opinion," Mr. Todenhofer said. "Where are the peace movement demonstrators? Where are the anti-Vietnam demonstrators?"

Except for the Russian people, he said, "everybody knows about Afghanistan," in contrast to the

German extermination camp at Auschwitz during World War II.

"When I am talking about Auschwitz, which is one of the most horrible chapters of German history, I can say, some people didn't know," he said.

Mr. Todenhofer, 45, said he and a West German television reporter were guided by Afghan guerrillas from Quetta, Pakistan, into southeastern Afghanistan in the last week of December.

During five days in Kandahar province, he said, they came under fire for two hours at a Soviet ambush, discovered nine Russians held prisoner by the Afghan resistance and saw the remains of two villages. Lewargi and Ahmadkhanke, "which had been completely destroyed by Soviet helicopter attacks a few weeks earlier."

"During the attacks, the majority of the population, especially women and children were killed," he added.

He said that "despite poor equipment, the freedom fighters are superior to the Soviet troops because of their high combat morale."

But, Mr. Todenhofer added: "They have no possibility, however, to resist the Soviet bombing attacks against their civilian villages and towns by which the Soviets take revenge on innocent children, women and old men for their military defeats."

The guerrillas are begging not so much for combat equipment as for surface-to-air missiles to protect their villages, he said.

Mr. Todenhofer said he met one of the nine Soviet prisoners at an unnamed guerrilla camp, a 22-year-old Leningrad soldier who "told me that the Russian people have no idea what is going on in Afghanistan," he added: "He said they were sent to Afghanistan

to fight against American and Chinese invasion forces."

The West German said he got the guerrilla camp commander, known as Musaffudin, to promise that the Russian soldier would be spared from harm.

Mr. Todenhofer said the guerrillas control 80 percent of the country by day and at night the Russians "don't even control Kabul" or any other city outside of military compounds. Neither side can win, he said, and the outlook has worsened for the resistance as a result of more flexibility by the Russians in adapting their helicopter-borne troops to guerrilla tactics.

Karmal Praises Soviet

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan said that Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan for as long as needed to end to the conflict and achieve a political solution, Reuters reported.

In a speech in Kabul on Thursday to mark the 20th anniversary of the Communist Party, Mr. Karmal

paid tribute to the "heroic sons of the Soviet Union" who had died in Afghanistan. His speech was published Friday by the Soviet newspaper Pravda.

Mr. Karmal said the Soviet Union acted as a guarantor of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, adding: "The Soviet Union has never dictated any political conditions to our country and never demanded any political concessions from us."

Demonstration in Dhaka

About 300 people staged a noisy street demonstration Friday to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and to demand the expulsion of the Afghan chargé d'affaires from Bangladesh. The Associated Press reported from Dhaka. The demonstration was sponsored by the Bangladesh-Afghan Mujahid Solidarity Council. The demonstrators, shouting anti-Soviet slogans, rallied briefly near the home of President Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

China Redesigns Soldiers' Uniforms In Possible Move to Reinstate Rank

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — Chinese soldiers will begin wearing uniforms with collar insignia, epaulettes and peaked caps with several stars on May 1, the Xinhua news agency said Friday. The move was seen here as a step toward reinstating military ranks.

The uniforms are to include "peaked military caps for all soldiers, collar insignia and shoulder boards," the agency said, quoting the Liberation Daily, the army newspaper.

Western military analysts said the change would provide an opportunity for the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, to realize long-standing plans to reinstate ranks in the army of four million.

The analysts said re-outfitting posed huge logistical problems. These problems have apparently been solved, they said. But it was unclear whether political problems associated with the reinstatement of ranks also had been solved, they added.

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Problems Blunt Bourkina Fasso Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

"always in camouflage fatigues with a pistol at his hip, seems a hard-core, serious man. In June, seven people were executed after a secret trial by a revolutionary tribunal, in what many outsiders saw as a warning to others."

The presidential palace is surrounded by closed-off boulevards, guarded by soldiers in machine-gun nests. When Captain Sankara ventures forth in his Renault, he is accompanied by jeeps filled with guards. A curfew is enforced from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M., and the captain says the precautions will not be lifted.

"For us, the revolution means finding ways for the people of Bourkina Fasso to build their own happiness," he told a reporter who went to the presidential palace for an interview and ended up sharing a bunch of salad and stew with the captain. "The first stage for us is to give the people something to eat and drink, a place to live, education, health, clothes to wear."

In a land where women do much work and, by tradition, accept inferior status, Captain Sankara has responded the cause of women's liberation.

"In a country like Bourkina Fasso," he said, "any one who has ever watched his own mother cannot avoid looking at the position of women. The women have suffered in our country. They do most of the work — the men married many women so as to have workers. They grow crops, cook, bear children, but they never counted."

As with others on the African continent, there is bitterness and ambivalence in Captain Sankara's attitude toward the United States and other industrialized nations, which seem to define the pace of development. To secure aid, he said, "you have to take some posi-

tion at the United Nations — there are always political ties."

"They would rather give us a sack of food than the money we need to become independent," he said. "They want us to remain dependent on them."

Officials said both France and the United States had held up or canceled development projects out of aversion to Captain Sankara's government.

In the coup that brought him to power, diplomats said, Captain Sankara was helped by Libya, which shipped arms and ammunition through northern Ghana to Bourkina Fasso. The relationship with Colonel Qadhafi since then has cooled, diplomats said.

"We are not," Captain Sankara said, "the pawns of Qadhafi." The captain has purged the government of pro-Soviet Communists who supported his rise to power but might, thereafter, have proved a threat.

His relationship with the Libyan leader elicits Western hostility, as does his form of rule through a widening network of loyalist Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, which seem modeled on

Cuban and Libyan styles of control. The existence of the committees, Captain Sankara says, replaces the need for a national election.

The relationship with the United States has its own complexities. The official newspaper bitterly criticized the United States ambassador, Leonardo Neher, as a person "with fighter's eyes" who believes as if he were "in a conquered territory." But ideological hostility is tinged with the fear that arises from vulnerability, and from a sense of frail dignity much offended.

"Take Grenada," Captain Sankara said. "That frightened us very much to see the U.S. invade the island. We also have condemned the Soviet Union for Afghanistan. We are frightened of all these countries that threaten."

When he visited New York to speak at the United Nations, Captain Sankara was said to have been upset because President Ronald Reagan refused to meet with him. So, when he went to Harlem, the captain found his own reply to the rebuff. "Black Harlem," he is reported to have said. "Is my White House."

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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Interest rates P.10
Other markets P.10

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 12-13, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

Arguing the Pros and Cons Of Long-Range U.S. Budgets

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At his news conference Wednesday night, President Ronald Reagan urged the press to "rally around and help with a few editorials" in support of his position that the administration should not longer be required by Congress to submit five-year budget projections.

"There isn't any economist in the world who can do that and accurately tell you what you're going to need down the road," he said.

The requirement that the administration make long-term budget projections stemmed from the October 1967 report of the bipartisan Presidential Commission on Budget Concepts, on which key members of the Johnson administration, congressional leaders and private economists and budget experts served.

Concerned about inflationary pressures stemming from the Vietnam buildup of military spending and the rise of Great Society spending programs, the commission, responding to the urgings of business and other groups, decided that the inability of Congress and the public to see the distant consequences of present decisions was a major weakness of the budget process.

"Clearly," the commission said, "decisions made currently to embark on a new military weapon program, to pursue certain objectives in space, or to accept certain federal responsibilities in the field of education, for example, involve a commitment of future resources — and often at levels far greater than those required at the time of decision."

This point has current relevance to Mr. Reagan's determination to begin a program of technological research to develop a defense in space against nuclear missiles, the so-called Star Wars program.

FORMER Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in a television program prepared for broadcast Thursday night, said "Star Wars" — a term Mr. Reagan dislikes — could cost "hundreds of billions of dollars." Mr. Rusk said that, if the United States could develop the antimissile technology, so could the Soviet Union, and "then we shall be asked for additional hundreds of billions of dollars to devise offensive weapons which can penetrate such defenses."

Long-range budget projections make obvious good sense for the sake of internal government management and decision-making and program management, the commission said.

However, it added, an argument against the administration's disclosing its long-range plans was that such long-range projections "are almost sure to be inaccurate, since federal programs and tax measures change from year to year."

Mr. Reagan stressed that point in his news conference. Repeating a line often taken by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Reagan declared: "I have to say defense is not a program in which we can determine what we want to spend. This is determined by outside influences, things outside our country."

While recognizing the inevitable inaccuracy of budget projections and the desire of presidents not to be tied down, the budget commission decided that the case for long-range budget projections was persuasive.

"Looking ahead several years should facilitate wise planning for fiscal policy to promote economic growth, and may help avoid waves of pessimism and optimism about the state of the nation's finances," it concluded.

Indeed, business and financial planning is currently being battered by a wave of pessimism stemming from uncertainty over the budget outlook, especially that a further rise in deficits likely

Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates for Jan. 11, excluding fees.
4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	YEN
American	1.00	0.75	6.55	3.36	166.37	1,936.26	246.37
British	1.33	1.00	8.76	4.48	221.83	2,583.74	325.80
French	0.15	0.11	1.00	0.50	65.48	779.36	99.63
German	0.30	0.22	2.00	1.00	128.36	1,558.72	199.26
Spanish	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.07	1.00	11.93	1.51
Italian	0.17	0.13	1.33	0.67	85.48	1,000.00	127.36
Japanese	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.006	0.007	0.008	1.00
Swiss	0.70	0.53	4.36	2.24	113.36	1,336.26	166.37
Belgian	0.48	0.36	2.93	1.46	184.36	2,218.36	282.36
Dutch	0.37	0.28	2.20	1.10	138.36	1,663.74	212.36
Australian	0.75	0.57	4.55	2.27	141.36	1,713.74	219.36
New Zealand	0.45	0.34	2.70	1.35	166.37	2,003.74	257.36
Portuguese	0.20	0.15	1.20	0.60	75.36	903.74	114.36
South African	0.60	0.45	3.60	1.80	225.36	2,703.74	345.36
South Korean	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
Thai	0.01	0.007	0.05	0.02	2.50	30.00	3.75
Indonesian	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
Singaporean	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
Malaysian	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
Philippine	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
Chinese	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
Japanese Yen	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	YEN
100 U.S. Dollars	100.00	75.00	655.00	336.00	16637.00	193626.00	24637.00
100 British Pounds	133.00	100.00	876.00	448.00	22183.00	258374.00	32580.00
100 French Francs	6.55	4.91	100.00	50.00	6548.00	77936.00	9963.00
100 German Marks	3.36	2.54	20.00	10.00	12836.00	155872.00	19926.00
100 Spanish Pesetas	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.07	1.00	11.93	1.51
100 Italian Liras	0.17	0.13	1.33	0.67	85.48	1000.00	127.36
100 Japanese Yen	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.006	0.007	0.008	1.00
100 Swiss Francs	0.70	0.53	4.36	2.24	113.36	1336.26	166.37
100 Belgian Francs	0.48	0.36	2.93	1.46	184.36	2218.36	282.36
100 Dutch Guilders	0.37	0.28	2.20	1.10	138.36	1663.74	212.36
100 Australian Dollars	0.75	0.57	4.55	2.27	141.36	1713.74	219.36
100 New Zealand Dollars	0.45	0.34	2.70	1.35	166.37	2003.74	257.36
100 Portuguese Escudos	0.20	0.15	1.20	0.60	75.36	903.74	114.36
100 South African Rand	0.60	0.45	3.60	1.80	225.36	2703.74	345.36
100 South Korean Won	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Thai Baht	0.01	0.007	0.05	0.02	2.50	30.00	3.75
100 Indonesian Rupiah	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Singaporean Dollar	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Malaysian Ringgit	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Philippine Peso	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Chinese Yuan	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Japanese Yen	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001

Interest Rates

Jan. 11

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	YEN
100 U.S. Dollars	100.00	75.00	655.00	336.00	16637.00	193626.00	24637.00
100 British Pounds	133.00	100.00	876.00	448.00	22183.00	258374.00	32580.00
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100 Japanese Yen	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.006	0.007	0.008	1.00
100 Swiss Francs	0.70	0.53	4.36	2.24	113.36	1336.26	166.37
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100 South Korean Won	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Thai Baht	0.01	0.007	0.05	0.02	2.50	30.00	3.75
100 Indonesian Rupiah	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Singaporean Dollar	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Malaysian Ringgit	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Philippine Peso	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Chinese Yuan	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Japanese Yen	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	YEN
100 U.S. Dollars	100.00	75.00	655.00	336.00	16637.00	193626.00	24637.00
100 British Pounds	133.00	100.00	876.00	448.00	22183.00	258374.00	32580.00
100 French Francs	6.55	4.91	100.00	50.00	6548.00	77936.00	9963.00
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100 Spanish Pesetas	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.07	1.00	11.93	1.51
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100 Indonesian Rupiah	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Singaporean Dollar	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Malaysian Ringgit	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Philippine Peso	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Chinese Yuan	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Japanese Yen	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001

Gold Prices

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	YEN
100 U.S. Dollars	100.00	75.00	655.00	336.00	16637.00	193626.00	24637.00
100 British Pounds	133.00	100.00	876.00	448.00	22183.00	258374.00	32580.00
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100 German Marks	3.36	2.54	20.00	10.00	12836.00	155872.00	19926.00
100 Spanish Pesetas	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.07	1.00	11.93	1.51
100 Italian Liras	0.17	0.13	1.33	0.67	85.48	1000.00	127.36
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100 Singaporean Dollar	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Malaysian Ringgit	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Philippine Peso	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Chinese Yuan	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001
100 Japanese Yen	0.0001	0.00007	0.0005	0.0002	0.00002	0.0002	0.0001

Gold Prices

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.</
--	------	------	-----	------	-----	-------

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Close
WangB	7767	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4	1
WOLFE	2643	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	1
KeyPac	2465	10 1/4	11	11 1/4	1
YIE	2647	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1
KosperC	1964	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1
AM Int'l	1713	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	1
PerLux	1420	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1
PHRNG	1414	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	1
DonorP	1375	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	1
TotPrtS	1128	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1
AMEX m	1128	26 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4	1
CmxCn	1057	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	1

High	Low	Close	Chg%
265.81	265.01	265.74	+0.86%

United Press International

07/12/2011

10

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

[illegible]

(Continued from Page 8)

91	32%	Karacok	3.08	7.11	2580	39%	26%
90%	4%	Xerox	5.43	11.19	292	24%	25%
90%	17	XTRDA	—	—	—	—	—

Z							
31%	74	ZaleCo	1.22	5.3	8	73%	54%
24%	14%	Zeneca	—	5.6	12	157%	31%
35%	20%	Zorra	.406	9	7	183	47%
34%	15%	ZentRIE	—	7	7	142%	26%
30%	10%	Zoro	—	10	17	85	26%
30%	21%	Zurfin	1.22	4.8	12	48	27%

NYSE High-Lows Jan. 11

NEW HIGHS-74			
AUTLET Co	Fatini Bnc	Pullart &	S&P
AnFamily	HedFrgAr	PwCok Inc	RothRock
ArmRubSt	FlaElecS	RyanEph	S&P
B&WEntl	GulfInd	RyansEnvr	S&P
AvantiIn	DynChem	S&P	SCAN
B&NInt'l	Eaton Pcs	S&P	SealedLst
B&NInv	HornerHow	S&PEnGrT	S&P
B&NPho	JacoPcs	Telcel Corp	S&P
Barbara's of	HmeRdGrls	TrfcoCo	S&P
C&A Int'l	Ishio Pa	USFrCo	S&P
CIGNACo	IsidPa 42nd	UCCIE	S&P
CNA Finl	Lithum S	UCCIE 37pt	S&P
CPI Rgt	Lubrizol	V&V	S&P
Cord Yield	Limited	Wal-Mart	S&P
Celanese	Mead Ind	WalMart	S&P
ChmCo	McGuire Inv	WalMart	S&P
Church&Dk	AdmettEng	WalMart	S&P
Citibank	Alcoa	WalMart	S&P
Citic F&B	Amerson Pl	WalMart	S&P
Citic F&B	N&B Bank	WalMart	S&P
Citic F&B	NIM 47rd	WalMart	S&P
Citic F&B	NISBero	WalMart	S&P
Citic F&B	Pacific A&P	WalMart	S&P
Citic F&B	Phillips	WalMart	S&P

NEW LOWS-4	
Cleveland	F&I Chl reficr
Colgate ptc	GFCorp
	GeorTech
	Tesrop pt

Argentina, Poland May Get Extension On Debt Payments

Reuters

PARIS — The Club of Paris could decide to give Argentina and Poland more time to repay their debts to member governments here next week, diplomatic sources of the creditor countries tries said Friday.

The possible accords would be agreed with Argentine and Polish delegations during a full week of talks arranged by the French Finance Ministry. The club is a grouping of creditors that renegotiates government-to-government debt.

A delegation led by Finance Minister Bernardo Grinspun of Argentina will meet the club Tuesday and Wednesday, aiming to reach about \$2 billion in Paris Club debts, they said.

This would complete a recently negotiated package of financial measures.

Mr. Grinspun said in Frankfurt last month that he would seek 15 extra years, including a five-year grace period, to repay at least 8 percent of Argentina's \$2.13 billion of club debts due by the end of this year.

This includes arrears still owed on debt re-payments due in 1982 and 1983 as well as principal and interest due in 1984 and 1985, the sources said.

Early last month Argentina agreed to reschedule more than \$13 billion owed to commercial banks out of its foreign debts of 46 billion.

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

PARIS — The Club of Paris could decide to give Argentina and Poland more time to repay

70%	53	StdShr	2.79	3.9	10	9	71%	70%	71%	+	+	+
12%	6%	Stotex				4	9%	9%	9%	+	+	+
2	1%	StetEI			12	29	2%	2%	2%	+	+	+
18%	5%	StrEnd			10	16	18%	17%	18%	+	+	+
13%	5%	StrtSt	.08	1.3	25	77	6%	6%	6%	+	+	+

7%	3%	Wright	25c	14	4	17%	17%	17%	4%
Y									
17%	5%	YankCo		5	57	5%	5%	5%	+ 1c
5%	4	Yanpny	.08	1.8	11	8	4%	4%	4%
14%	5%	Zimmer	.10	1.5	19	103	6%	6%	6% + 1c

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NASDAQ National Market Prices

Jan. 11

[illegible]

185.0	185.0
185.5	185.5
185.0	185.0

per lb.

Asian Commodities									
Jan. 11									
SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES									
U.S. per ounce									
	High	Low	Close	Previous	High	Low	Close	Previous	Net
N.T. N.T.	302.60	302.00	304.00	304.00	N.T.	N.T.	304.00	304.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	303.00	302.00	303.00	303.00	N.T.	N.T.	303.00	303.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	303.40	302.40	303.40	303.40	N.T.	N.T.	303.40	303.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	303.80	302.80	303.80	303.80	N.T.	N.T.	303.80	303.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	304.20	303.20	304.20	304.20	N.T.	N.T.	304.20	304.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	304.60	303.60	304.60	304.60	N.T.	N.T.	304.60	304.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	305.00	304.00	305.00	305.00	N.T.	N.T.	305.00	305.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	305.40	304.40	305.40	305.40	N.T.	N.T.	305.40	305.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	305.80	304.80	305.80	305.80	N.T.	N.T.	305.80	305.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	306.20	305.20	306.20	306.20	N.T.	N.T.	306.20	306.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	306.60	305.60	306.60	306.60	N.T.	N.T.	306.60	306.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	307.00	306.00	307.00	307.00	N.T.	N.T.	307.00	307.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	307.40	306.40	307.40	307.40	N.T.	N.T.	307.40	307.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	307.80	306.80	307.80	307.80	N.T.	N.T.	307.80	307.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	308.20	307.20	308.20	308.20	N.T.	N.T.	308.20	308.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	308.60	307.60	308.60	308.60	N.T.	N.T.	308.60	308.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	309.00	308.00	309.00	309.00	N.T.	N.T.	309.00	309.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	309.40	308.40	309.40	309.40	N.T.	N.T.	309.40	309.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	309.80	308.80	309.80	309.80	N.T.	N.T.	309.80	309.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	310.20	309.20	310.20	310.20	N.T.	N.T.	310.20	310.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	310.60	309.60	310.60	310.60	N.T.	N.T.	310.60	310.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	311.00	310.00	311.00	311.00	N.T.	N.T.	311.00	311.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	311.40	310.40	311.40	311.40	N.T.	N.T.	311.40	311.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	311.80	310.80	311.80	311.80	N.T.	N.T.	311.80	311.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	312.20	311.20	312.20	312.20	N.T.	N.T.	312.20	312.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	312.60	311.60	312.60	312.60	N.T.	N.T.	312.60	312.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	313.00	312.00	313.00	313.00	N.T.	N.T.	313.00	313.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	313.40	312.40	313.40	313.40	N.T.	N.T.	313.40	313.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	313.80	312.80	313.80	313.80	N.T.	N.T.	313.80	313.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	314.20	313.20	314.20	314.20	N.T.	N.T.	314.20	314.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	314.60	313.60	314.60	314.60	N.T.	N.T.	314.60	314.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	315.00	314.00	315.00	315.00	N.T.	N.T.	315.00	315.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	315.40	314.40	315.40	315.40	N.T.	N.T.	315.40	315.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	315.80	314.80	315.80	315.80	N.T.	N.T.	315.80	315.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	316.20	315.20	316.20	316.20	N.T.	N.T.	316.20	316.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	316.60	315.60	316.60	316.60	N.T.	N.T.	316.60	316.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	317.00	316.00	317.00	317.00	N.T.	N.T.	317.00	317.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	317.40	316.40	317.40	317.40	N.T.	N.T.	317.40	317.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	317.80	316.80	317.80	317.80	N.T.	N.T.	317.80	317.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	318.20	317.20	318.20	318.20	N.T.	N.T.	318.20	318.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	318.60	317.60	318.60	318.60	N.T.	N.T.	318.60	318.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	319.00	318.00	319.00	319.00	N.T.	N.T.	319.00	319.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	319.40	318.40	319.40	319.40	N.T.	N.T.	319.40	319.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	319.80	318.80	319.80	319.80	N.T.	N.T.	319.80	319.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	320.20	319.20	320.20	320.20	N.T.	N.T.	320.20	320.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	320.60	319.60	320.60	320.60	N.T.	N.T.	320.60	320.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	321.00	320.00	321.00	321.00	N.T.	N.T.	321.00	321.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	321.40	320.40	321.40	321.40	N.T.	N.T.	321.40	321.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	321.80	320.80	321.80	321.80	N.T.	N.T.	321.80	321.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	322.20	321.20	322.20	322.20	N.T.	N.T.	322.20	322.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	322.60	321.60	322.60	322.60	N.T.	N.T.	322.60	322.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	323.00	322.00	323.00	323.00	N.T.	N.T.	323.00	323.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	323.40	322.40	323.40	323.40	N.T.	N.T.	323.40	323.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	323.80	322.80	323.80	323.80	N.T.	N.T.	323.80	323.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	324.20	323.20	324.20	324.20	N.T.	N.T.	324.20	324.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	324.60	323.60	324.60	324.60	N.T.	N.T.	324.60	324.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	325.00	324.00	325.00	325.00	N.T.	N.T.	325.00	325.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	325.40	324.40	325.40	325.40	N.T.	N.T.	325.40	325.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	325.80	324.80	325.80	325.80	N.T.	N.T.	325.80	325.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	326.20	325.20	326.20	326.20	N.T.	N.T.	326.20	326.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	326.60	325.60	326.60	326.60	N.T.	N.T.	326.60	326.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	327.00	326.00	327.00	327.00	N.T.	N.T.	327.00	327.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	327.40	326.40	327.40	327.40	N.T.	N.T.	327.40	327.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	327.80	326.80	327.80	327.80	N.T.	N.T.	327.80	327.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	328.20	327.20	328.20	328.20	N.T.	N.T.	328.20	328.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	328.60	327.60	328.60	328.60	N.T.	N.T.	328.60	328.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	329.00	328.00	329.00	329.00	N.T.	N.T.	329.00	329.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	329.40	328.40	329.40	329.40	N.T.	N.T.	329.40	329.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	329.80	328.80	329.80	329.80	N.T.	N.T.	329.80	329.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	330.20	329.20	330.20	330.20	N.T.	N.T.	330.20	330.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	330.60	329.60	330.60	330.60	N.T.	N.T.	330.60	330.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	331.00	330.00	331.00	331.00	N.T.	N.T.	331.00	331.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	331.40	330.40	331.40	331.40	N.T.	N.T.	331.40	331.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	331.80	330.80	331.80	331.80	N.T.	N.T.	331.80	331.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	332.20	331.20	332.20	332.20	N.T.	N.T.	332.20	332.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	332.60	331.60	332.60	332.60	N.T.	N.T.	332.60	332.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	333.00	332.00	333.00	333.00	N.T.	N.T.	333.00	333.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	333.40	332.40	333.40	333.40	N.T.	N.T.	333.40	333.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	333.80	332.80	333.80	333.80	N.T.	N.T.	333.80	333.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	334.20	333.20	334.20	334.20	N.T.	N.T.	334.20	334.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	334.60	333.60	334.60	334.60	N.T.	N.T.	334.60	334.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	335.00	334.00	335.00	335.00	N.T.	N.T.	335.00	335.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	335.40	334.40	335.40	335.40	N.T.	N.T.	335.40	335.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	335.80	334.80	335.80	335.80	N.T.	N.T.	335.80	335.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	336.20	335.20	336.20	336.20	N.T.	N.T.	336.20	336.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	336.60	335.60	336.60	336.60	N.T.	N.T.	336.60	336.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	337.00	336.00	337.00	337.00	N.T.	N.T.	337.00	337.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	337.40	336.40	337.40	337.40	N.T.	N.T.	337.40	337.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	337.80	336.80	337.80	337.80	N.T.	N.T.	337.80	337.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	338.20	337.20	338.20	338.20	N.T.	N.T.	338.20	338.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	338.60	337.60	338.60	338.60	N.T.	N.T.	338.60	338.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	339.00	338.00	339.00	339.00	N.T.	N.T.	339.00	339.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	339.40	338.40	339.40	339.40	N.T.	N.T.	339.40	339.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	339.80	338.80	339.80	339.80	N.T.	N.T.	339.80	339.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	340.20	339.20	340.20	340.20	N.T.	N.T.	340.20	340.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	340.60	339.60	340.60	340.60	N.T.	N.T.	340.60	340.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	341.00	340.00	341.00	341.00	N.T.	N.T.	341.00	341.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	341.40	340.40	341.40	341.40	N.T.	N.T.	341.40	341.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	341.80	340.80	341.80	341.80	N.T.	N.T.	341.80	341.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	342.20	341.20	342.20	342.20	N.T.	N.T.	342.20	342.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	342.60	341.60	342.60	342.60	N.T.	N.T.	342.60	342.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	343.00	342.00	343.00	343.00	N.T.	N.T.	343.00	343.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	343.40	342.40	343.40	343.40	N.T.	N.T.	343.40	343.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	343.80	342.80	343.80	343.80	N.T.	N.T.	343.80	343.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	344.20	343.20	344.20	344.20	N.T.	N.T.	344.20	344.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	344.60	343.60	344.60	344.60	N.T.	N.T.	344.60	344.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	345.00	344.00	345.00	345.00	N.T.	N.T.	345.00	345.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	345.40	344.40	345.40	345.40	N.T.	N.T.	345.40	345.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	345.80	344.80	345.80	345.80	N.T.	N.T.	345.80	345.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	346.20	345.20	346.20	346.20	N.T.	N.T.	346.20	346.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	346.60	345.60	346.60	346.60	N.T.	N.T.	346.60	346.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	347.00	346.00	347.00	347.00	N.T.	N.T.	347.00	347.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	347.40	346.40	347.40	347.40	N.T.	N.T.	347.40	347.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	347.80	346.80	347.80	347.80	N.T.	N.T.	347.80	347.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	348.20	347.20	348.20	348.20	N.T.	N.T.	348.20	348.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	348.60	347.60	348.60	348.60	N.T.	N.T.	348.60	348.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	349.00	348.00	349.00	349.00	N.T.	N.T.	349.00	349.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	349.40	348.40	349.40	349.40	N.T.	N.T.	349.40	349.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	349.80	348.80	349.80	349.80	N.T.	N.T.	349.80	349.80	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	350.20	349.20	350.20	350.20	N.T.	N.T.	350.20	350.20	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	350.60	349.60	350.60	350.60	N.T.	N.T.	350.60	350.60	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	351.00	350.00	351.00	351.00	N.T.	N.T.	351.00	351.00	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	351.40	350.40	351.40	351.40	N.T.	N.T.	351.40	351.40	N.T.
N.T. N.T.	351.80	3							

64.95	64.95	64.80	+ .23
66.82	66.82	66.57	+ .10
67.87	67.87	67.67	+ .12

Aug
Oct
Prev. Sales :
nt.169,862 off

[illegible]

141.00	141.00	142.63	-21	67.4 66-13
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Jun 68-75
Sep
Dec
Mar

[illegible]

London Commodities
Jan. 11

[illegible]

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Converted to U.S. dollars per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR				
Mar.	130.80	129.20	130.60	129.50
Apr.	140.40	138.50	139.50	138.00
May	148.80	144.50	145.00	143.00
June	150.00	146.00	146.50	144.00
Oct.	N.T.	N.T.	164.50	164.00
Nov.	160.00	156.00	156.50	154.00
Dec.	164.00	160.00	160.00	157.50
COFFEE				
Mar.	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
Apr.	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
May	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
June	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
Oct.	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
Nov.	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
Dec.	2.020	1.944	2.012	1.994
PEPPER				
Mar.	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
Apr.	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
May	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
June	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
Oct.	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
Nov.	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
Dec.	2.340	2.280	2.330	N.A.
1,617 lots of 5 tons.				
BARLEY				
Mar.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Apr.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
May	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
June	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Oct.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Nov.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Dec.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
1,617 lots of 100 tons.				
WHEAT				
Mar.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Apr.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
May	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
June	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Oct.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Nov.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Dec.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
1,617 lots of 100 tons.				
WHEAT				
Mar.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Apr.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
May	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
June	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Oct.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Nov.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Dec.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
1,617 lots of 100 tons.				
WHEAT				
Mar.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Apr.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
May	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
June	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Oct.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Nov.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00
Dec.	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.00

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (crude oil).

Sugar in French Francs per metric ton.
Other figures in Francs per 100 kg.

To Raise \$1.25 Billion

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	High	Low	Close
SUGAR			
Jan	1,412	1,370	1,410
Feb	1,442	1,420	1,439
Mar	1,423	1,420	1,445
Apr	1,439	1,420	1,437
May	1,423	1,400	1,410
June	1,423	1,400	1,410
Dec	1,385	1,371	1,400
Est.	1,385	1,371	1,400
Jan	1,385	1,371	1,400
Source: 2,000 lots. Open Interest: 18,823			
COCOA			
Jan	2,180	2,130	2,168
Feb	2,175	2,127	2,148
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,160
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	2,143
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,170
June	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—
Est.	N.T.	N.T.	2,160
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,160
Source: 100 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 145 tons. Open Interest: 706			
COFFEE			
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,680
Mar	2,515	2,515	2,517
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	2,517
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,517
June	N.T.	N.T.	2,530
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,530
Est.	N.T.	N.T.	2,530
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,540
Source: 1 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 100 tons. Open Interest: 272			

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

	Cash Prices	J
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Coffee 4 Santos, lb. _____
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Total put volume 777.26
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High 167.06 Low 165.61 Close 165.9
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Engineering Orders

Japan Wholesale
Rose 0.1% Last M

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's price index rose an unadjusted 0.1 percent in December from November, when it was down 0.1 percent from October, the Bank said Friday.

The central bank said the index in December was up 0.4 percent from a year earlier, the smallest year-to-year rise in November. It said the average index for 1983 was up 0.3 percent from 1982, while it was down 2.2 percent from

1.55
0.86

SPORTS

U.S. Olympic Committee Confirms 'Blood Doping' Used by Some Cyclists

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES — An investigation by U.S. Olympic Committee doctors has confirmed that a third of the 24-member U.S. Olympic cycling team — including five medal winners — received "blood doping" transfusions before their events, in violation of the committee's rules.

Dr. Irving Dardik, chairman of the USOC's Sports Medicine Council and head of the investigation, said Thursday that he could verify a copyrighted story in the next issue of Rolling Stone magazine that gold medalist Steve Hegg, silver medalist Brent Emery and bronze medalist Leonard (Harvey) Nitz were among those receiving the transfusions, as well as silver medalist Pat McDonough, identified in other published reports.

Blood doping, also referred to by the more innocuous terms "blood packing" or "blood boosting," involves removing blood from an athlete's body, keeping it in frozen storage while the athlete's body makes up for the shortage, then injecting it back into the athlete's body just before competition. The extra blood, carrying extra oxygen, supposedly enhances the athlete's performance and stamina, although physicians vary as to how effective it is.

In some cases, the transfused blood comes not from the athlete involved but from others. Some experts consider that riskier.

Dardik said his panel had concluded that "this is an unethical procedure that had already been banned by the USOC," and that "the individuals involved must be held accountable," but he and other USOC officials stopped short of saying that any sanctions would be directed at the athletes involved.

Rather, they suggested that the doctors who had administered the transfusions and other officials involved might be penalized.

Mike Moran, the USOC's press director, said it was doubtful whether the blood doping was a violation of existing International Olympic Committee rules and unless it was, none of the athletes would be stripped of their medals.

Moran said none of the medal winners involved were available for comment.

The Associated Press, meanwhile, quoted Hegg's manager, Sch Grimes, as saying: "We are not confirming or denying the pub-

prepared statement after the U.S. Cycling Federation completes its investigation and responds. The issue and the responsibility of such allegations should be directed toward the U.S. Cycling Federation, its coaches, staff and medical staff."

Dardik said his panel's inquiry, which he said had begun in early November, found that the majority of the transfusions had come from family members and other persons and were not of blood that had been taken earlier from the athletes themselves.

Dardik said that information was also obtained during his panel's inquiry indicating that some of the athletes had also experimented with taking caffeine to enhance performance.

Dardik added that California's state Board of Medical Quality Assurance is reviewing the cases of physicians involved in administering the transfusions for possible malfeasance.

U.S. Athletes Failed Tests

Eighty-six U.S. athletes failed drug tests before the 1984 Olympics when evidence of stimulants, anabolic steroids or testosterone were found in their bloodstreams, the U.S. Olympic Committee reported.

Ten of the athletes who failed were screened during the Olympic Trials. Two of them already had landed berths on the U.S. team when their drug tests came back positive. The Associated Press reported. Test results had been kept confidential until this week, when they were released by the USOC in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. Don Miller, the USOC's executive director, said the USOC's Drug Control Task Force was a success because no American athlete failed drug screening tests administered during the Winter and Summer Games.

A total of 2,254 U.S. athletes were tested by the task force before final U.S. team selections were made, and 86 tested positive. The USOC said 33 athletes tested positive for use of stimulants and another 53 for use of anabolic steroids or testosterone, another type of steroid.

The USOC established the task force in 1983 to look for illegal drug use in athletes because at the 1983 Pan American Games, two U.S. athletes were disqualified after testing positive for improper use of steroids.



Mats Wilander in his victory over Johan Kriek.

McEnroe, Wilander Advance at Masters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — John McEnroe continued to endure problems with Swedish players Thursday night, dropping eight games in a row before rallying for a 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 victory over Anders Jarryd to reach the semifinals of the Masters tennis tournament.

McEnroe, the defending champion and top seed, was in a testy mood from the first game and apparently wasn't much in a mood for tennis, committing numerous errors as he fell behind 3-0 in the second set.

But he recovered in time to win 10 of the final 14 games and set up a semifinal date Saturday with another Swede, Mats Wilander.

Wilander also had a difficult test earlier in the day, surviving three match points and six service breaks to squeeze out a 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 victory over Johan Kriek.

Wilander, who just a month ago swept past Kriek with the loss of only three games in the semifinals of the Australian Open, had to struggle for two hours and 12 minutes before capturing the decisive tie breaker, 7-5.

Ivan Lendl was to play Joakim Nyström and Jimmy Connors faced Eliot Teltscher in the other quarterfinals.

The tournament, being held at Madison Square Garden, is the season-ending championship of the grand prix circuit.

Jarryd's streak of eight consecutive games started just after McEnroe made an incredible reflex move

for a forehand volley at the net to break in the third game.

But before McEnroe could win another game, he was down 3-0 in the second set.

"At that point my mind was a jumble," he said later. "I was just hoping for a chance to get back in the match and I was hoping he would choke a little. That's what happened."

Can't remember a match being down a set and trailing 0-3.

For the first hour, John McEnroe was beating the tar out of the crowd. He advised a woman to "drop 25 pounds," told a fan shouting encouragement to "shut up," and saved his best glares for the outside reporters and photographers, whose shutters make him cringe.

But even bickering with the officials and fans wasn't helping McEnroe or distracting Jarryd. And when McEnroe lost his head, it was the one that belonged to his racket, which came apart as he followed through on a serve. McEnroe stood transfixed, staring at the shaft as the head fell to the ground just missing his head.

"It was the way things were going," McEnroe said. "And if the racket had landed on my head, I would probably have lost, 6-0."

It cost him a fault and Jarryd broke him on the next point.

Once he evened the second set, though, McEnroe was in charge. He swept through the last three games of that set with the loss of four points, and he conceded only

four points on four service games in the final set.

Jarryd also won the first set from McEnroe the last time they met two months ago in Stockholm, and he was a member of the Swedish Davis Cup team that defeated McEnroe and the United States.

It was not any single shot or game that turned the match around. It might have been Jarryd's realization that he was close to an improbable victory that made him cautious. "I was playing perfect," he said. "Then I choked so bad."

There were 15 breaks in the Wilander-Kriek match, including six in a row to conclude the first set and another string of four breaks in the third.

Kriek, who served 12 aces, had his opportunity to complete an upset in the 12th game of the final set when he reached match point three times. But he chose to play conservatively and unforced errors cost him the first two opportunities, with Wilander saving the third with a lob.

"I think he probably regrets now that he didn't go for winners," Wilander said, "but I think he chose to stay back and keep the ball in play and let me make the mistake. On the third match point he felt he should take a chance and he was very unlucky."

The game extended for 11 minutes and there were five deuces before Wilander eventually held with a backhand volley off a service return.

The fourth seed from Sweden



John McEnroe

won the first two points of the tie breaker and never was led.

Although he was broken eight times, Wilander was successful on 74 percent of his first serves, against 54 percent for Kriek. (AP, NYT)

After 298 Games, Bruins Are Shut Out at Home by Sabres

United Press International

BOSTON — The last time the Boston Bruins were shut out at home was in the 1977 hockey season by the Montreal Canadiens' goaltender, Ken Dryden — when Tom Barrasso was in junior high school.

In the time it took for Boston to be blanked in home regulation

NHL FOCUS

play — 298 Boston Garden games — Barrasso grew up and became a star goaltender for the Buffalo Sabres.

When Barrasso returned to his home-area Thursday night, in the net for the Sabres, he pulled off the regulation-season shutout that had eluded National Hockey League visitors to the Garden since October 6, 1977.

In backstopping Buffalo in the 3-0 triumph, Barrasso registered 20 saves.

"We controlled the play pretty well and when you do that most of the time you win," he said. "Our defense came up really good and that's been the key to our winning system."

More than the visible transformation from adolescent to NHL star, proof of Barrasso's adulthood is his willingness to share credit. As a rookie last year on the way to a record sweep of goalie and rookie post-season honors, Barrasso drew criticism for cockiness and immaturity.



Tom Barrasso: Learning to share the credit.

"If it was last year," he said after the shutout, the fifth of his career. "I would have been a little more excited. But this is just another game. It was a solid team effort that shut them down."

The Bruins agreed. "He made a few good saves but it was mainly their defense," said Boston's coach, Gerry Cheevers. The victory extended the Sabres' unbeaten streak to nine games, and snapped a five-game Bruins winning streak.

After a scoreless first period, the Sabres took a 1-0 lead on Gilles Hamel's goal at 7:28 and Mike Foligno gave Buffalo a 2-0 lead two minutes later.

The Bruins' best chance came early in the second period when center Butch Goring fired a shot off the post to the right of Barrasso.

"Buffalo played an extremely strong game and Barrasso was sharp when he had to be," said

Goring, who was claimed on waivers Tuesday from the Islanders.

With Pete Peeters pulled from the Boston net in favor of an extra skater, Sabre Brent Peterson scored with six seconds remaining in the game.

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Edmonton 5, Montreal 2; Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1; the New York Islanders 3, New Jersey 2, and St. Louis 5, Minnesota 3.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
30	6	.833	
29	7	.806	1 1/2
28	8	.778	3
27	9	.750	4 1/2
26	10	.722	6
25	11	.694	7 1/2
24	12	.667	9
23	13	.639	10 1/2
22	14	.611	12
21	15	.583	13 1/2
20	16	.556	15
19	17	.528	16 1/2
18	18	.500	18
17	19	.472	19 1/2
16	20	.444	21
15	21	.417	22 1/2
14	22	.389	24
13	23	.361	25 1/2
12	24	.333	27
11	25	.306	28 1/2
10	26	.278	30
9	27	.250	31 1/2
8	28	.222	33
7	29	.194	34 1/2
6	30	.167	36
5	31	.139	37 1/2
4	32	.111	39
3	33	.083	40 1/2
2	34	.056	42
1	35	.028	43 1/2

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
30	6	.833	
29	7	.806	1 1/2
28	8	.778	3
27	9	.750	4 1/2
26	10	.722	6
25	11	.694	7 1/2
24	12	.667	9
23	13	.639	10 1/2
22	14	.611	12
21	15	.583	13 1/2
20	16	.556	15
19	17	.528	16 1/2
18	18	.500	18
17	19	.472	19 1/2
16	20	.444	21
15	21	.417	22 1/2
14	22	.389	24
13	23	.361	25 1/2
12	24	.333	27
11	25	.306	28 1/2
10	26	.278	30
9	27	.250	31 1/2
8	28	.222	33
7	29	.194	34 1/2
6	30	.167	36
5	31	.139	37 1/2
4	32	.111	39
3	33	.083	40 1/2
2	34	.056	42
1	35	.028	43 1/2

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
30	6	.833	
29	7	.806	1 1/2
28	8	.778	3
27	9	.750	4 1/2
26	10	.722	6
25	11	.694	7 1/2
24	12	.667	9
23	13	.639	10 1/2
22	14	.611	12
21	15	.583	13 1/2
20	16	.556	15
19	17	.528	16 1/2
18	18	.500	18
17	19	.472	19 1/2
16	20	.444	21
15	21	.417	22 1/2
14	22	.389	24
13	23	.361	25 1/2
12	24	.333	27
11	25	.306	28 1/2
10	26	.278	30
9	27	.250	31 1/2
8	28	.222	33
7	29	.194	34 1/2
6	30	.167	36
5	31	.139	37 1/2
4	32	.111	39
3	33	.083	40 1/2
2	34	.056	42
1	35	.028	43 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
30	6	.833	
29	7	.806	1 1/2
28	8	.778	3
27	9	.750	4 1/2
26	10	.722	6
25	11	.694	7 1/2
24	12	.667	9
23	13	.639	10 1/2
22	14	.611	12
21	15	.583	13 1/2
20	16	.556	15
19	17	.528	16 1/2
18	18	.500	18
17	19	.472	19 1/2
16	20	.444	21
15	21	.417	22 1/2
14	22	.389	24
13	23	.361	25 1/2
12	24	.333	27
11	25	.306	28 1/2
10	26	.278	30
9	27	.250	31 1/2
8	28	.222	33
7	29	.194	34 1/2
6	30	.167	36
5	31	.139	37 1/2
4	32	.111	39
3	33	.083	40 1/2
2	34	.056	42
1	35	.028	43 1/2

South Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
30	6	.833	
29	7	.806	1 1/2
28	8	.778	3
27	9	.750	4 1/2
26	10	.722	6
25	11	.694	7 1/2
24	12	.667	9
23	13	.639	10 1/2
22	14	.611	12
21	15	.583	13 1/2
20	16	.556	15
19	17	.528	16 1/2
18	18	.500	18
17	19	.472	19 1/2
16	20	.444	21
15	21	.417	22 1/2
14	22	.389	24
13	23	.361	25 1/2
12	24	.333	27
11	25	.306	28 1/2
10	26	.278	30
9	27	.250	31 1/2
8	28	.222	33
7	29	.194	34 1/2
6	30	.167	36
5	31	.139	37 1/2
4	32	.111	39
3	33	.083	40 1/2
2	34	.056	42
1	35	.028	43 1/2

SOUTHWEST

Portland	18
L.A. Clippers	16
Seattle	16

